BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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[illegible]

Startling Exposures of Fraud.

Wholesale Forgery and Tampering with Returns.

ABSTRACTION OF STATE FUNDS.

Full Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 3, 1880.

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that a committee of ten, consisting of seven members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the Speaker, and three members of the Senate, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the "election returns," lately given up to the Secretary of State, the warrant and appropriation books and all other books and papers of the Governor and Council for the year 1879, and extending to the first Wednesday of January, 1880, and to report to this legislature what suppression or alterations, if any, have been made in said returns, and what means have been resorted to for such purposes; and also in what cases and in what manner the will of the people, as shown in the last annual election, has been disregarded and attempted to be defeated, either by illegal construction of said returns, or changing or tampering with them, or by whom the same has been done, or attempted to be done. Such committee shall further report to this legislature upon all undue and illegal expenditure of the money of the State by or under the direction of the Governor and Council for the period before mentioned by an officer of the State, or by any employee of or contractor with the State during said time. And for such purposes said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and may employ such clerical and stenographic force as may be necessary.

Read and passed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH, Clerk.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 7, 1880.

House appoints Messrs. Hale, of Ellsworth; Strout, of Portland; Lord, of Bangor; Ingalls, of Wiscasset; Springer, of Yarmouth; Cook, of Lewiston and Hill, of Corinth on its part.

Sent up for concurrence.

ORAMANDAL SMITH, Clerk.

IN SENATE, Feb. 9, 1880.

Passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Haws, of Cumberland; Harris, of Washington and Strickland of Aroostook appointed on the part of the Senate.

C. W. TILDEN, Secretary.

The Joint Select Committee of the Legislature under the order above recited have attended to the duties imposed upon them and present the following.

"REPORT."

The general condition of public affairs in the State of Maine which gave rise to the creation of the committee is too well understood to call for much comment here.

The general election for the year 1879, on September 8th, was hotly contested, and the vote thrown was the largest ever given in the State. Party feeling ran high and the keenest interest was felt in the result. Three candidates were in the field for Governor, and as a majority of votes is required by the constitution to elect to that office, it became well known soon after the election that there had been no choice by the people for Governor and that the office must be filled by the Legislature which had just been elected.

It was currently reported by the newspapers, and generally accepted by the people that a majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives had been elected by the Republicans, but nothing official touching this could be known until the action of the Governor and Council to whom, by the constitution and laws of the State, is committed the task of opening, examining and counting the returns and of seeing that certificates of election are issued by the Secretary of State to the proper persons, viz: "those who appear to be elected by a plurality of all the votes returned." In article 4, part 1, section 5, of the Constitution of Maine, the duty and powers of the Governor and Council in this regard are laid down as follows: "And fair copies of the lists of votes shall be attested by the selectmen and town clerks of towns, and the assessors of plantations and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the Secretary's office thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January annually. And the Governor and Council shall examine the returned copies of such lists, and also all lists of votes of citizens in the military service, returned to the Secretary's office as provided in article second, section four of this constitution; and twenty days before the said first Wednesday of January, annually, shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected by a plurality of all the votes returned, to attend and take their seats. But all such lists shall be laid before the House of Representatives, on the first Wednesday of January, annually, and they shall finally determine who are elected." The same provision is made in case of Senators, and the manner of making up the returns is the same in the cities of the State.

From the time of the election up to the issuing of certificates by the Governor and Council, the public interest increased, and when it became known that a majority of Democrats and Greenbackers had been given certificates in both bodies of the Legislature, great excitement arose and the meeting of the Legislature at the Capitol resulted in rival bodies, each claiming to constitute the legal Legislature of the State.

The three opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the first being given on the request of Governor Garcelon, settled the questions which had arisen as to what persons could constitute the legal Legislature, and since the announcement of the last opinion, legislation has proceeded in the usual manner under a general acquiescence in the result.

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Your Committee have under the "Joint Order" examined—

First, the condition and treatment of the election returns, and second, the "undue and illegal uses and expenditure of public money under the control of the Governor and Council."

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

These embrace the returns from the several cities, towns and plantations for Senators, Representatives, and county officers. Under the law all of these are sent to and kept in the office of the Secretary of State.

These returns remained in the custody of E. H. Gove, the Secretary of State for the year 1879, and passed into the hands of Prince A. Sawyer, his Deputy, who was chosen by what is known as the "Fusion Legislature" as Mr. Gove's successor. When that so-called legislature broke up, Mr. Sawyer retained the possession of the returns and at first refused to deliver them up to the regular Secretary of State, Sumner J. Chadbourne, but upon reflection, he changed his ground and on the thirty-first day of January 1880, appeared at the Secretary's office and in person delivered up the election returns for Senators and Representatives, stating that he delivered them up in the same condition as he received them.

The Secretary of State at once took possession of them and had them safely stored in a lower room in his office, and specially placed in custody of J. R. Milliken, who is well known as an old and responsible Clerk in the office. Mr. Milliken has sworn that he took charge of them and allowed no changes or alterations in them, and that when your committee was created he turned them all over to George D. Bisbee, the sworn clerk of your committee, by whom they have been carefully kept in a steel safe, and who has never allowed any of them to leave his custody, and has permitted no examination or inspection except in his presence.

The returns for county officers were found by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, General Harris, and Major Frank E. Nye, on the 15th day of February, 1880, concealed in the Governor's room, and by them at once delivered to your committee.

Your committee have been scrupulously and jealously careful that no tampering with or changing of the returns shall have taken place since they came into their possession. They are sure that nothing of the kind has been done or attempted during their control of the returns.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATING.

The general course pursued by your committee on the examination of these returns, has been as follows:

Where irregularities have appeared on inspection the committee have at once summoned the officers of the towns and cities and plantations whose returns have been in question, and especially the officers who made up the returns and the records of the same. These have been sent for without regard to their politics and have always been directed to bring with them all books and papers relating to their returns. An examination of the list of witnesses summoned and examined by the committee shows that about one-half of them are "Fusionist" in politics.

Your committee have examined faithfully and have tried to go to the bottom of each case, and whatever may be the political views of the members, all have worked cordially and earnestly together to a common end. The sessions, which have been public, with two exceptions, have been frequent and protracted, and so far as the limited time given to them since their work began has allowed, your committee have endeavored to go into all branches of the case.

They have searched for all kinds of irregularities in the election returns, or in the treatment of the same by the Governor and Council or by other parties, in order that a full presentation might be made to the public, which demanded an explanation of the process by which 37 Senators and Representatives of one political party had been counted out, while no candidate of the other party had been molested.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

In order to fully understand the extent of the control which the Governor and Council assumed over the election returns, a brief statement of the facts may fittingly be made.

The sessions of the Governor and Council, are holden at the Capitol in the Council Chamber, with which the Governor's room communicates. The Governor attends most of the sessions and all important acts of the Council are subject to his approval or disapproval.

The Secretary of State is a part of the executive branch, and either he or his deputy acts as the clerk of the council at its meeting.

All the election returns are sent to the Secretary of State and they are by him, with the exception of the returns for Governor, which go direct to the legislature, turned over to the Governor and Council for examination and counting. The "Council Blotter" as it is called, is the record of the meetings and doings of the Governor and Council at each session.

Your committee has received this record for the year 1879, and it has been made part of the testimony.

The record shows that at the meeting of the Council on September 10, 1879, which continued until September 13, no action was taken upon the election returns. This applies also to the meeting of October 6th.

At the session which commenced October 28th, the election returns were taken up, and on October 30th the following order was passed, on motion of Councillor Chase: "Councillors Foster and Brown were added to the Committee on Elections, and said committee was instructed to receive the returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State and proceed to open and tabulate the same as soon as convenient." The committee as first made consisted of three members, the usual number, Messrs. Moody, Fogg, and Chase being chosen. No reason has been found why this unusual addition was made, and your committee can see none, unless it was that an uncommon burden was to be laid on the committee.

Governor Garcelon in his testimony, says that he "wanted men who were better known than the young men who first composed the committee." Mr. Moody, the chairman, was discontented at the change, and gave up the custody of the returns, and the keys to their place of keeping shortly afterwards to Mr. Fogg.

The Election Returns Committee as newly constituted, took possession of the returns and proceeded to open and tabulate them, and from October 31st to November 17th, this committee had entire possession and control over them, permitting, as Governor Garcelon claims, no one to see them, although persons who were interested in the returns as candidates made application for an inspection. On November 17th, another full session of the Council was holden, and on that day the "Blotter" shows that the Committee on "Election Returns" reported that "on the 31st day of October they received from the Secretary of State the election returns for Senators, Representatives and county officers, and they proceeded to open the same and tabulate them, and now submit the tabulations of said returns."

This record shows that on the 17th day of November the returns had all been opened and tabulated, and were ready for the final action of the Governor and Council.

Up to this date Governor Garcelon testifies that no person outside of the Committee on Election Returns of the Council, had seen the returns or knew what was in them. On that day a committee of three gentlemen, Governor Dingley, Hon. S. D. Lindsey, and Hon. L. A. Emery, representing the Republican candidates, waited upon Governor Garcelon, and requested permission to look at the returns, to see if any errors existed in them, that might be legally corrected by the town records under the provisions of the statutes. Governor Garcelon says that he thought the request reasonable, but on submitting the matter to his Council it was laid over with no action until November 22d, when the following order was passed, as found in the "blotter:"

Ordered, That the Secretary give parties notice that the Governor and Council will be in session from Dec. 1st to 13th, for the purpose of examining the official returns of votes for candidates for senators, representatives and county officers. Candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their election, will have reasonable opportunity to be heard either personally or by duly authorized counsel."

The opportunity for examination by parties interested was then restricted to the time between Dec. 1st and 13th, and for all the rest of the time the Governor and Council were solely accountable for the returns, and for their being kept free from tampering or alteration. The tabulation and the lists of senators and representatives made up from them by the Committee on Election Returns show that the final lists were made up on December 13th, so that any perversion of the returns, or wrong application of the law to them, or tampering with or altering them, on the part of the Governor and Council or by any persons must have been before that date.

THE TABULATIONS AND LISTS.

Your committee have examined with great care "the tabulations" and the "lists" made up by the Committee on Election Returns, because from these were made up the final "lists" sent to the Secretary of State, for his "rolls," and upon these the Governor issued his certificates to Senators and Representatives. Indeed these "tabulations" and the "lists" accompanying the Reports of the Committee on Election Returns, furnished your committee in many cases with the clue to the irregularities and illegal treatment of the returns on the part of the Governor and Council. The "tabulations" purport to give the exact vote of each city, town and plantation for every candidate voted for. Wherever the vote of each city, town or plantation was thrown out, the space in the tabulation opposite such city, town, or plantation is left a blank. The footings of the columns in the "tabulations" show the whole number of votes received by each candidate, and the name of the successful candidate as shown by the footings is carried out in the right hand margin of the tabulation for each Senatorial or Representative District. The same is true in case of county officers.

After these tabulations were completed the next step taken by the Governor and Council was to make up in the form of a report of the committee on election returns the final "lists" of Senators and Representatives. These appear by Senatorial and class districts.

The study and examination of these "tabulations" and "lists" have been most interesting to your committee, and they cannot forbear the expression of the wish that every member of the Legislature should, before the session ends, visit the committee room, and inspect these evidences of the crookedness of the late Governor and Council for himself. If this shall be done, half the work of your committee in exposing the conduct of proceedings, taken by the late Governor and Council, will be done.

From the beginning to the end of the tabulations they are marked by erasures and substitutions of figures, both in the columns and in the footings, and also of names in the margin; and this is made startling in its force as a piece of evidence by the facts, which have been shown in testimony, that the "tabulations" for Senators and Representatives are not the first and informal ones made, and upon which corrections might naturally be expected to be found, but the final records upon which the reports and lists were made up.

The "lists" found in the reports of the Committee on Election Returns, show the same remarkable features. The first report drawn up by that committee shows repeated cases of erasures, interlineations and substitutions which were made before the "list" would suit, and so that it would show the requisite number of Representatives of the "right stamp"—to use Governor Garcelon's phrase.

In the left-hand margin of the report on the Representative list, each name of the "right stamp" is marked with a letter "G," and it is noticeable that in the case of Oliver P. Bragdon of Gouldsborough his name was first written in and then erased and his Greenback competitor, James Flye, substituted; but so flagrant was the case that in company with the letter "G" in the margin (indicating Mr. Flye's politics) is an interrogation mark "?" showing that whoever was making up the "list" for final action hesitated and had question whether the case was not too bad to stand upon.

SUPPRESSIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS.

In the examination of the cases where the original returns have been suppressed and new returns substituted in their places for the purposes of enabling the Governor and Council to carry out their scheme to count-in a quorum of Fusion members, your committee have been embarrassed by the fact that such new returns have been made upon official blanks identical with those issued by the Secretary of State to the clerks of the several cities, towns and plantations, prior to the election. In almost every instance the official envelope in which these new and substituted returns were forwarded to the Secretary of State, and which must have borne in the postmark, the date of mailing—have been destroyed, leaving as a rule the new return to be filled in place of the one suppressed, without any evidence in the return itself which would be likely to lead to the detection of the fraud. The expense of summoning the municipal officers who made up the election returns is so large, and the time for investigation so short, that the committee have been obliged to examine only those cases to which their attention has been called either by the appearance of the return itself, the alteration in the tabulations, or information received from outside parties. A sufficient number of cases have been examined to establish the fact beyond controversy, that this practice of suppressing defective returns from places giving Fusion majorities, and the substitution of others which conformed to the rules which were established by the Governor and Council for the purpose of rejecting certain returns, disclosing Republican majorities, was resorted to when it was found to be necessary to the election of Fusion members.

Your committee will briefly allude to a few of these cases as disclosed by the testimony which accompanies this report.

JONESBORO', ADDISON, WHITING AND LINCOLN.

In the case of Jonesboro' in Washington county, the committee found among the returns which came into their hands for examination an official envelope signed by the Selectmen and Town Clerk of Jonesboro', bearing the post-mark of Sept. 9, 1879, which purported to contain the Senatorial return from that town. This envelope contained a blank return which had never been filled up.

Evidence was taken before the committee which showed that Dec. 9, 1879, Herbert M. Heath, Esq., the counsel of the Republican Senators-elect from Washington county, examined the senatorial returns from that county in presence of Governor Garcelon and E. C. Moody, Chairman of Committee on Elections; that he noticed the envelope from Jonesboro' among the returns in the morning, but when he came in the afternoon it was missing, and after some search it was found on the floor, and opened and the blank return exhibited to him as the Senatorial return from Jonesboro', and that Governor Garcelon, E. C. Moody, S. S. Brown and Mark Harden were present at the time.

It was also proved that F. M. Fogg, one of the Council, exhibited this, or a like blank return at a public meeting in Portland, and claimed it to be the return sent from Jonesboro'. The Town Clerk and Chairman of the Selectmen of Jonesboro' were summoned before the committee. Both voted the Fusion ticket, and their testimony was straightforward and convincing. From them it appeared that the original senatorial return was made, signed and sealed up in open town meeting, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in the official envelope, which envelope they identified as the one before the committee, and that they never did send a blank return; that about Nov. 8th George W. Drisko, the editor of the *Machias Union* and a prominent Democratic politician, brought a blank return to Jonesboro', and disclosing to Mr. Me[illegible], one of the Selectmen the fact that the [illegible] return was defective, in that it contained "ditto" marks against the name of the Democratic candidate for Senator; requested that the official blank return and envelope which be produced should be filled up and returned to the Secretary of State. This was done and it was proved that it came to the office of the Secretary of State, Nov. 17, 1879. George W. Drisko in testimony admitted that he received two blank returns and envelopes from James R. Talbot, the Fusion candidate for Senator for Washington county, and carried them to Addison and Jonesboro'.

Drisko attempted to conceal the fact that he was in possession of any knowledge of what defects actually existed in the returns of Addison and Jonesboro, and this was undoubtedly done for the purpose of shielding himself and others of more political importance. Your committee were pained to hear him deny that he had any such knowledge or that he pointed out to either of the municipal officers of said towns, the defect which existed in the returns to be corrected. Both Gilbert L. Tabbut and J. L. Merritt testified positively in the presence of Drisko that Drisko did point out the particular defect to be corrected, and he was further positively contradicted by James R. Talbot, who testified that he informed Drisko of the precise defects that he was to get amended.

Your committee have never seen the first set of returns sent from Jonesboro to Augusta, and this was probably the reason that they were destroyed before the second set was forwarded to Augusta. But the second set of returns were before the committee, and were fully identified by the municipal officers of Jonesboro. They were perfect returns and conclusively proved that the claim made by the Governor and Council, that the Jonesboro return was a blank, was purposely untrue. This second set of returns were found concealed in the State House. The only explanation of this blank return which seems reasonable to your committee, is that the first and legal returns from Jonesboro were found to be defective and destroyed, that it became known to the Council, that the fact that the second official envelope from Jonesboro had been received in the office of the Secretary of State Nov. 17, 1879, as testified by Gallagher, was no longer a secret. It was therefore concluded to suppress and conceal this second return and substitute a blank in its place, which would not be tabulated—and thereby disarm suspicion.

G. L. Tabbut, chairman of the selectmen of Addison, testified that Drisko brought to him a blank return and envelope, and requested him to make a new return from Addison, to correct an error existing in the first return by filling the blank containing the whole number of votes.

James R. Talbot, of East Machias, testified that in the early part of November he received these blanks from Adjutant General S. D. Leavitt, of Eastport, whose office was in the State House at Augusta, with a letter stating the defects existing in the returns from Addison, Jonesboro' and Whiting, and requested that new and correct returns be procured and forwarded to Augusta; that he applied to Drisko, stating the defects to be cured and gave him these returns.

It also appeared that in the case of Whiting, in Washington county, new returns were made and substituted to supply defects.

Abundant testimony was taken before the committee, showing that in November new blanks were sent to Somerville, in Lincoln county; that fraudulent returns were filled up and the names of the selectmen signed to them without their knowledge or consent, by the town clerk, who admitted the same in his testimony, and that they were forwarded to Augusta to be used as the true returns.

In the original return from Somerville the name of Andrew R. G. Smith, the Republican candidate for senator, was properly inserted, while in the second return it was written Andrew A. R. Smith, whereby Andrew R. G. Smith lost the vote and was counted out.

In all these cases the original, and true returns have been suppressed and the substituted returns have been tabulated and counted whereby the fusion candidates have been in every instance counted in and the Republican candidates have been counted out.

FAIRFIELD.

It appeared from the testimony of the Selectmen and Clerk of Fairfield in Somerset county, that the official returns were duly made and sealed up in open town meeting and forwarded to Augusta; upon a recount of the vote it appeared that an error had been made whereby twenty Fusion votes had not been properly returned. This fact was brought to the attention of S. S. Brown of the Governor's Council, who resided and had his law office in Fairfield; some days after the election the Town Clerk received from the hand of John N. Channing a Democratic politician, blank official returns and envelopes, which Channing testified he obtained at the office of Brown, and made new returns, stating the votes according to the facts, which returns were signed by the municipal officers. In order to prevent any improper use of the second set of returns, the clerk attached with mucilage to the face of each return, in the upper left hand corner, a slip of paper containing the words "Amended returns of the town of Fairfield, Sept. 25, 1879," and at the same time sent with the returns the following letter.

FAIRFIELD, Sept 25, 1879.

To the Secretary of State, Augusta, Me.

SIR: Herewith please find amended report of the town of Fairfield, made in consequence of an error which occurred in the counting of the votes on the evening of the election which we have made after a careful count of the votes which were carefully preserved.

F. M. TOTMAN, Selectmen
H. C. BURLEIGH, of
C. J. GREEN, Fairfield.

Attest, F. E. McFadden, Town Clerk of Fairfield.

According to the testimony of Garcelon, the Governor and Council rejected the returns from Fairfield upon the ground that two sets of returns each contradicting the other had been made and that there was no means of determining which were the true and original returns; but upon inspection it appears, and is so admitted by Governor Garcelon to be the fact, that the slips showing the second set of returns for senators and representatives to be amended returns had been torn off leaving a portion of the slip attached to the return. The Republican majority of seventy-five votes was thereby lost to the Republican candidate and his Fusion competitor was counted-in and received his certificate. Your committee feel it due to Governor Garcelon to say that he denied all knowledge of this fraud, and claimed that he would not have permitted it had he been aware of its existence.

ALTERATIONS, ERASURES AND FORGERIES.

But the suppression of original returns and the substitution of others in their place, were not the only methods employed to bring about the purpose which was to be accomplished. An inspection of the face of the returns themselves, shows many instances of erasures and alterations, changing the results of the election and giving certificates to men who had never been chosen by the people. The space proper to devote to this report prevents your committee from calling attention only to those cases thoroughly established by testimony to have been made after the returns left the several towns and plantations where they were made up for the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta, leaving it to the members of the legislature to make personal examination of the returns now in the archives of the Secretary of State, and of the many cases herein not specially mentioned. The Governor and Council established the rule that where the middle initial letter of the name of a candidate was not properly stated or was omitted, the votes would not be counted, and that the defect was "fatal;" they also declined to receive testimony when offered by Republicans to cure any defect in this particular occurring in the names of Senators and Representatives.

GOULDSBORO.

The representative return from the town of Gouldsboro, in the County of Hancock, disclosed upon its face that the initial letter P. in the name of Oliver P. Bragdon, the Republican candidate for representative, has been tampered with and changed. The Republican vote in that town was two hundred and seven, and the majority eighty-two. S. W. Libby, the town clerk of Gouldsboro, appeared before the committee and testified that the name of Oliver P. Bragdon was written by himself, that he was well acquainted with the name, and that he never wrote it Oliver B. Bragdon, that he saw the return sealed up and that when it left Gouldsboro for the office of the Secretary of State the name was Oliver P. Bragdon, and that the erasure and addition to the letter P. were made after it left the town where it was sealed up. He produced the town record, and upon inspection it appeared that the name was invariably written Oliver P. Bragdon and that the letter P. was uniformly made in the same manner; the loop forming the top of the letter resting against the body of the letter without any addition. It is perfectly evident to the committee, upon inspection, that the letter P. found in the return was originally made in this way, but that since it was written an attempt has been made to change it to the letter B, by adding in different ink the lower loop. It is also evident that for some reason the party making the alteration scratched out the lower half of the added curved line, as if to leave the question in doubt whether it was the letter P or B. It has occurred to your committee that this erasure may have been made in order that the letter could be read B for the purpose of counting out the vote, and could be read P in case the forger should be detected and indicted for his crime.

The tabulation shows that the vote was originally tabulated for Oliver P. Bragdon, and that his name was carried out as the person who appeared to be elected, but that afterwards the name was erased; that the vote of Gouldsboro' was tabulated for Oliver B. Bragdon; that the name of James Flye, the Fusion candidate, was substituted for that of Bragdon and the certificate issued to Flye. The committee entertain no reasonable doubt that the alteration and erasures were made after the returns came to Augusta, for the purpose of counting out Oliver P. Bragdon and counting in James Flye.

HEBRON.

In the return of the town of Hebron for county officers of Oxford county, the name of Henry G. Walker, fusion candidate for Commissioner, was originally written Henry C. Walker, but it appears that the letter C has been changed to G by the addition of a curved line or stem passing down through the bottom loop of the C and below the line converting the letter C to G and enabling the seventy-two votes thrown for Henry C. Walker to be counted for him and they were so tabulated by the Governor and Council. It is evident upon inspection that this addition has been made by a different hand and with different ink from the original letter. As late as December 8, 1879, the county being very close, the returns were examined by prominent gentlemen from Oxford county, and it was discovered that the return was for Henry C. Walker, and the attention of John B. Foster, one of the council, was called to it. It also appeared that soon after, that the fact was published in the Oxford *Democrat*. After this date it was changed from C to G the vote tabulated for Henry G. Walker instead of Henry C. Walker. The tremor of the hand of the person making the change is plainly visible under the magnifying glass, and discloses the agitation which would naturally attend such a glaring forgery. The certificate of election was given to Henry G. Walker, the Fusion candidate.

BERWICK.

In the senatorial return from the town of Berwick, the middle initial letter in the name of George H. Wakefield, Republican candidate for Senator, has been changed to the letter A. The Republican vote for George H. Wakefield was two hundred and fifty-eight.

The letter H was originally made by two downward strokes of the pen, open at the top, and connected together by a cross-tie; a very common way of making the letter H. It is evident to your committee upon inspection that the alteration was effected by closing the top of the H by a curved line, making it an A with a rounded top, and changing the name from George H. Wakefield to George A. Wakefield. The color of the ink is different, and the line of joinder between the letter and amendment is clearly definable. The town clerk of Berwick was before the committee and testified that he never made the letter A in the manner disclosed in the name of George H. Wakefield, and never made the A in question. The record of the town clerk fully confirmed this statement that he was well acquainted with the names and that the alteration was made, and the forgery done, after it came to Augusta. The vote was in the first instance tabulated for George H. Wakefield, but afterwards was erased, and the vote was then tabulated for George A. Wakefield, and the certificate was issued to Ira S. Libby, the Fusion candidate. There can be no doubt under the testimony that this alteration was made for the purpose of counting in Ira S. Libby, the Fusion Senator from York, and that it was made while in the hands of the Governor and Council, and while the business of tabulation was in progress.

WELLS.

In the senatorial return from Wells, there has been an alteration in the name of Josiah A. Stover, the Fusion candidate for senator, by inserting the middle initial letter "A" and by erasing a part of the letter S in Stover, and re-writing the same so as to leave room for the insertion of the added letter. George G. Hatch, the town clerk of Wells, was summoned before your committee and produced the town record, and also the original minutes from which he made up the returns. In both record and minutes the name was written Josiah Stover. After inspection of the returns the clerk testified that the letter "A," was not in his handwriting, or the handwriting of either of the municipal officers, and that it had been added since it left the town of Wells. The letter is made in imitation of the same letter found in other parts of the return, and is evidently a poor forgery. The vote was tabulated for Josiah A. Stover.

DAYTON.

In the senatorial return from Dayton two changes appear in the names of the Fusion candidates for Senator. In this case the letter A in the name of Josiah A. Stover, was originally H, but has been changed in much the same way as the change was effected in the name of George H. Wakefield, but with opposite motives. In Wakefield's case the change was made for the purpose of depriving a Republican Senator of the votes which appeared to have been thrown for him; in Stover's case it was to enable the Governor and Council to tabulate a vote which would have been rejected if the rule adopted in the Berwick case was to govern. It also appears that the middle initial letter in the name of John Q. Dennett, Fusion candidate for Senator, was formerly written L and has been changed to Q so as to save ninety-five Fusion votes for him. The attempted change in the letter L consisted in adding a curved line to the top of the letter on the left hand side. The effort would not be considered a success as a matter of art, but it proved sufficient for the purpose in view, because the vote was tabulated for John Q. Dennett. The town clerk of Dayton testified that the alterations were not made by him, but were made after the returns left Dayton for Augusta.

BROWNFIELD.

The forgery in the return for county officers of the town of Brownfield in Oxford county, seems to be a matter of greater skill and premeditation. On the eighth day of December this return was examined in the presence of John B. Foster of the Council, by Hon. E. C. Farrington, of Fryeburg, and the discovery was made that neither the name of the town of Brownfield, nor the county of Oxford, appeared anywhere upon the face of the return, all the blanks left for this purpose remaining unfilled. The attention of the Councillor was expressly called to this defect, and the fact that it existed appeared in the Oxford *Democrat* of December 16th, 1879. It now appears that the names of the town and county have been written in since that time, in a hand designed to imitate the body of the return. The assistance of an expert in handwriting was called in who pronounced it a forgery, executed with some skill, but yet too clumsily done to deceive any one. Your committee wished to place the matter beyond question and summoned E. B. Bean, Esq., chairman of the selectmen of Brownfield, who wrote the body of the return, and who testified without hesitation that the words so written in were not in his handwriting but were forgeries. Your committee cannot state whose hand inserted these words, but it is clear that the forgery was done whilst the return was in the hands of the Governor and Council, because the votes shown by the return were tabulated as if no defect existed. The Fusion majority in Brownfield was sixty-four.

BUCKFIELD.

The return of the town of Buckfield, in Oxford county, for county officers, was another instance of the fraudulent addition of the name of the town in a case where the blanks for town and county were unfilled, so that nothing on the face of the return showed from whence it came. Without stating all the testimony, your committee believe it to be conclusive that this addition was fraudulently made after the return came to Augusta, and the result was that the Fusion majority of more than one hundred and thirty votes was counted. The two returns of Brownfield and Buckfield were necessary to the election of the Fusion county officers of that county. In these cases also the magnifying glass discloses the trembling writing which indicated the guilty knowledge of the writer which usually accompanies cases of forgery.

PERKINS.

In the case of the return from Perkins Plantation, in Franklin county, the attention of your committee was first called to the words and figures "Twenty-seven, 27," which appeared in the blank for the whole number of votes. They observed the marked difference between these words and figures and the handwriting of the body of the return. They summoned before them the clerk of the plantation, who appeared to be a fair-minded and intelligent man, and he testified positively, that the words and figures were not written by him, nor by any of the assessors. An inspection of the return corroborated his testimony. He further testified that the alteration was made after the return left Perkins Plantation. The attention of your committee was further attracted to the similarity of the added words in this return, and the handwriting contained in certain letters signed by Prince A. Sawyer the Deputy Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Garcelon. They also examined the council blotter, much of which was in the handwriting of said Sawyer, and as a consequence your committee summoned before them William C. Holt, a very competent expert in handwriting, and submitted to him the added words in the returns, and the letters and blotter for comparison. He testified that he had carefully examined the several writings, and had no doubt that the words and figures "twenty-seven, 27," were written by Sawyer. He gave his reasons for this conclusion before the committee at length, and an inspection by your committee corroborates his opinion.

WHERE AND WHEN THESE THINGS WERE DONE.

Your committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that these suppressions and substitutions, evasions and forgeries, were made in the chamber of the Governor and Council at Augusta. It abundantly appears, that the blanks upon which the new and substituted returns were written, and the envelopes in which they were enclosed, were official and such as are kept in the office of the Secretary of State. The testimony shows conclusively that the returns were sent by mail or delivered in person to the Secretary of State, from the several towns and plantations, and were opened by him or his assistants, and their contents must have been known to the officials whose duty it was to count the returns. The erasures are so numerous and so connected with the tabulations, and were so uniform in the result produced by them, that they disclose a well-defined plan, consistent in its details and in the manner of its execution. It is incredible that fraud and wrong-doing could be carried on so extensively in connection with these returns, which day after day came before various parties connected with the executive department, for their inspection, without the facts being known to every official connected with the count, and if any one of them shut his eyes to what was going on, in the midst of the public clamor and excitement which attended the counting of these returns, he must have been so negligent of his duty, that his apathy would make him responsible for the wrong. But it will be very difficult to bring men of common sense to believe that these transactions were not known and acquiesced in by all the parties concerned in the counting and tabulation of the votes.

WAS THE COUNTING-OUT THE RESULT OF A PREMEDITATED PLAN OR CONSPIRACY?

Your committee can account for certain transactions in no other way. The secrecy which was maintained during the time of examination and tabulation of the returns was remarkable and unprecedented. In other years the returns had always been laid open to the inspection of candidates and parties interested. No harm had come to the State or to any contestant or member elect thereby.

But in 1879 everybody was repulsed until after the result had been in effect determined by the Governor and Council, although that result affected thirty-seven Republican Senators and Representatives unfavorably. And every one of these has since been declared by the court to have been entitled to his seat, and is to-day either a Senator or Representative.

The alterations, tampering with, suppression or destruction of the returns that have been found and to which reference has been made, must have taken place before the tabulation and lists were made up, because the results arrived at by the Governor and Council are based upon the returns as they show after such alteration, tampering with, suppression or destruction, and this completely disposes of any intimation that the changes have been made since the returns left the hands of the Governor and Council.

The whole great fraud and crime then is thrown back upon the members of the Council, with whatever complicity the Governor had in it, or upon any persons whom the Governor and Council permitted to handle the returns, and whose interest it was to improperly treat them.

That the rule of exclusion from inspection was so closely applied strengthens the assumption that mischief was going on under the cover of secrecy.

Mr. Orville D. Baker has fully described in his testimony the difficulty which a Republican candidate had who tried either to prove his case or to find out if it needed to be proved. He had been entrusted with attested copies of the records in four hundred cities, towns and plantations, taken and made up by town officers of every shade of political faith, and he found it impossible to get the opportunity to file his papers or compare them with the returns on file. His testimony is referred to as most important, and the instances which he gives show a fixed pre-determination on the part of both Governor and Council to persist in the counting-out, and to hear little or no testimony that might arrest their course. Herbert M. Heath and Charles B. Rounds also testify to like facts. If there was such a plan or conspiracy it must have embraced not only the Governor and Council, but they must have given information to other parties, who, upon such information, furnished the materials with which to do the work.

It is plain that consultations were had upon the matter, and the indications are that whatever part the Governor had in them was taken hesitatingly at first.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MCLELLAN.

The testimony of the Harriman brothers shows clearly that as early as November 8th, a week before the Committee on Election Returns had reported, Attorney-General McLellan, at Belfast, shadowed forth the exact plan which was pursued and the reasons on which it was to be defended.

Mr. McLellan told these gentlemen that the Republicans were to be counted out; that they had passed a law in 1877 which made a returning board of the Governor and Council and that his party meant to use it. He also named a Waldo county town which he said was to be counted out, and the result in that town answered to his prediction. He further said that he had seen the Governor and had labored with him, and had "stiffened his back" so that he was at the date of the talk "all right."

JOHN BENSON'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony of John Benson, Jr., who was the Deputy Secretary of State, under the Fusion government is in point. He tells the story of meeting Frederick G. Parker, one of the members of Governor Garcelon's council, at Bangor, at an early date after the election, a date which he fixes as surely previous to Nov. 17th. Mr. Parker told Mr. Benson of the defect which existed in the return of the town of Dixmont, and that Councillor Brown, of Fairfield, had blank returns which would be sent by him to the witness to be used in correcting the return. Mr. Parker told Mr. Benson that the Dixmont return needed to be corrected in order to make a precedent on which certain Fusionist towns could be saved which otherwise must be counted out.

This testimony is very important in that it establishes conclusively the fact that long before the time when the Council committee had completed their first examinations the project of manipulating the returns had been discussed in the Council and methods had been devised to the end that a Fusion majority should be secured in the legislature.

Though not pertinent to this branch of the case, we call special attention to the further testimony of Mr. Benson relating to the abstraction of certain original tabulations and their suppression by a member of the Council in order to conceal the evidence which they furnish of the fraudulent proceedings in the counting out.

On this feature of the case Governor Garcelon testifies that all the returns were kept closely, and that up to November 17th no person outside of the Council's Committee on Election Returns, or its messenger, Mark Harden, or the Secretary or his deputy, who attended the session, had any opportunity to inspect the returns or to know that any defects existed in them.

But on November 8th, 1879, E. K. Smart of Pembroke, the Fusion candidate for county attorney in Washington county, was found, as he testifies, traveling about his county, armed with a blank return, such as can only be furnished from the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of correcting the defective returns in Robbinston and other towns, where the defects were against the fusion candidates. And at the same time, the dates agreeing exactly, George W. Drisko, the editor of a Fusion newspaper, was visiting the towns of Addison and Jonesboro as before stated, with blank returns which had been sent to the Fusion candidate for Senator, Hon. James R. Talbot, with accompanying instructions as to the exact defects in the returns from those towns, defects which the town officers themselves had no knowledge of, and these blank returns and instructions came from a member of the Fusion State government whose office was at Augusta.

In both of these cases it is plain that no blanks could have been sent out, and no knowledge of the defects in the returns which were sought to be cured could be possessed except from information furnished through or by some member of the Council or its clerk, or messenger.

In both the Robbinston case and the Jonesboro case, the affidavit, and the new return received, were made the bases of action on the part of the Governor and Council, the tabulations showing that the Fusion candidates got the benefit of the case as established by those papers.

The Cherryfield Representatives' case shows that some knowledge of the necessity of procuring evidence to be used in counting out a Republican previous to November 17th. For on November 14, the Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Penobscot county furnished an attested copy of the naturalization papers of Samuel Ray, one of the selectmen of Cherryfield, which paper, as the memorandum endorsed on it shows, was sent by Charles N. Hersey, of Bangor, to E. F. Pillsbury, by whom it was filed with the Governor and Council, who, upon the strength of it, threw out a Republican Representative and also a Republican Senator.

B. Emery Pratt is also found in Franklin county taking affidavits either to throw out Republican towns or to correct defects in Democratic towns previous to November 17th.

Still earlier, on the 18th day of October, Alfred S. Kimball, the Fusion candidate for county attorney in Oxford county, is found taking ex-parte affidavits, as in the case of the town of Stoneham, upon which the Governor and Council threw out the vote of the town and thereby counted in another Fusion representative.

The conclusion is irresistible that there was a deliberate plan to give time and to furnish information from the returns to parties in sympathy with the Governor and Council politically, upon which defects in cases injuriously affecting the Fusion candidates could be cured, and cases could be got up under which Republican candidates could be counted out.

In no case was a defect in a return which operated against a Republican candidate allowed to be corrected, and in no case which we have found was there any denial of the right claimed by the Fusionist to get up a case on ex-parte affidavits against Republican candidates, upon facts touching the returns but in no wise appearing upon their face.

The conspiracy must have had its seat at Augusta, and the Council both kept the returns from the inspection of Republican candidates, and delayed its action in order that the parties who were acting outside as the instruments of the conspiracy could have full swing in which to do their work.

APPLICATION OF THE RULES AND PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

One of the strongest proofs of the existence of a determination on the part of the Governor and Council to secure the control of the legislature is found in the manner in which they applied the law as they interpreted it to the cases arising before them.

For instance—one of the rules laid down as found in the report made and published by the Committee on Election Returns, of the grounds on which their action was based was, that under a decision of the court, the returns must be signed by each of the town officers individually.

Under this rule, because the signatures on the return from New Sharon bore some resemblance to each other, the return was rejected. Although the town officers forwarded affidavits establishing the fact that each officer had written his own signature—under this a Republican Representative was thrown out.

As an offset to this your committee find that in the town of Somerville, in Lincoln county, where the signatures of all of the selectmen and the town clerk are plainly and undeniably in the handwriting of the town clerk, and when the town clerk testifies that he wrote them all,—yet, as the vote in the town resulted in a Fusion majority of eleven, and a senator depended on that vote, the return was received and counted, and upon it a certificate issued to Isaac T. Hobson, the Fusionist candidate, it being necessary, as has already been shown, to also throw out the vote for the Republican senator in said town.

Another rule laid down was that where initials were used in the ballots instead of the full Christian name, the votes must be counted as thrown for two persons. Under this rule, in the town of East Livermore, the votes thrown for the Republican candidate for county commissioner were actually cast for Hiram W. Briggs, and so recorded; but, by an error in the return, they were set down as cast for Hiram Briggs.

The Governor and Council refused to count them for Hiram W. Briggs, but did tabulate and count them for Hiram Briggs, by reason of which he lost the vote of the town and the certificate was given to the Fusion candidate. This case was the harder to bear because affidavits were filed showing that the votes were actually cast for Hiram W. Briggs, and that it was so recorded in the Clerk's record.

On the other hand in the town of Lincoln, where the return showed that the votes for County Attorney were thrown for B. H. Mace, yet upon affidavits that the voters intended to vote for Benjamin H. Mace, the Governor and Council tabulated and counted the vote for Benjamin H. Mace, he being the Fusion candidate, and receiving the certificate of election.

Other instances are found touching the question of the names used in the votes for different candidates when the decision of the Governor and Council was one way when it affected a Fusion candidate, and the other way when it affected a Republican candidate.

In Oxford county one of the Republican candidates for Senator was Francis W. Redlon, and in the town of Hanover the Republican vote as shown by the return was for Francis W. Redlond. The Governor and Council refused to count the vote for Mr. Redlon and he lost the vote of the town. But in Lincoln Plantation, in the same county, while the Fusion candidate was Charles Rankins, the vote of the plantation was thrown for Charles Rankin, and the Governor and Council tabulated and counted it for Charles Rankins.

In Washington county where one of the Fusion candidates was James R. Talbot, the Governor and Council tabulated and counted for him the votes of the town of Talmadge which were returned as thrown for John R. Tabbot, and also the votes of Kossuth which by the return were thrown for James R. Talbart.

In Cumberland county one of the Fusion candidates for Senator was Isaac F. Quinby, but the New Gloucester and Raymond vote was thrown for Isaac F. Quimby. The Governor and Council tabulated and counted the vote for Isaac F. Quinby, while in Aroostook county, where in the Ashland district John Burnham was the Republican candidate for the legislature and the vote of Ashland was returned for John Burnam, the Governor and Council refused to tabulate and count it for John Burnham.

The towns of Stow and Denmark afford other instances of this inconsistency in applying the Governor and Council's rule as appears in the printed testimony.

A strong instance of the perversity of the Governor and Council, and their determination to count in a majority of Fusion Senators and Representatives, at the expense of Republican candidates, is found in the action of the Governor and Council in the cases of the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bath, Rockland and Saco. In these cases no argument or citation of law could induce the Governor and Council to certificate the Republican Representatives who had been elected by large majorities, and even after the opinion of the Justices had been received and an opportunity was offered to set the matter right, the rejection was persisted in. In this case Governor Garcelon testifies that he advised his Council after the opinion was received that the Republicans in Portland should receive their certificates, but he was overruled.

In the district composed of the towns of Exeter and Garland, two brothers, viz.: Geo. S. and Francis W. Hill, were rival candidates. The town of Exeter returned its vote, for F. W. Hill, 220, G. S. Hill, 146, while the Garland return showed that Francis W. Hill received 131 votes and George S. Hill 211, while in fact the Exeter votes were cast for Francis W. and George S., and not a single vote in either town being cast for either F. W. or G. S. Hill, thus showing that on the vote actually cast George S. Hill had a decided plurality. Yet the Governor and Council refused correction under the law of 1877, by allowing proof that the votes were in fact cast for George S. Hill, and that G. S. and George S. Hill were one and the same person, and decided that there were four different persons voted for and issued a certificate to a mythical F. W. Hill for whom not one man in the whole district had voted.

THE IMPROPER USE AND EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC MONEYS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Your committee have explored this subject so far as to disclose great irregularities and misuses of public moneys. The accounts of the several members of the Executive Council which are submitted and make part of the testimony show that the members lost no opportunity of making charges against the State and drawing pay from the public treasury.

Attention is especially called to the extra charges made for work as members of the "election committees" while the work of tabulation and preparation was being done, which resulted in the "counting out." In some cases these extra charges, as in the accounts of Mr. Fogg and Mr. Brown, amount to considerable sums of money, and the payments were received in addition to the regular per diem pay which was received for the same time.

The charges of this kind show that the tabulation and preparation of the returns cost the State about eight hundred and fifty dollars. If any part of the five hundred dollars paid Mark Harden for his extra services in addition to his salary was earned for this service the expense would be greater than the sum named. Ordinarily the extra expense of tabulation has been less than one hundred dollars.

No doubt the extraordinary work performed by the Council in connection with the returns was onerous and wearing, but it is questionable whether the people who furnish the money will be gratified to find that so much of it was spent to accomplish such a result.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Your committee have examined into the condition of the various appropriations made for the year 1879, for specific purposes, and find that they have generally been stripped and exhausted. The course of business followed appears to be that an account is kept with each appropriation, and that every sum drawn against it by warrant of the Governor and Council is charged to the appropriation, and the account is kept on the ledger in the Secretary of State's office, so that a glance at each account may show at any time the condition of the appropriation.

When an account or claim by any officer or employe or contractor of the government, or by any outside party is presented, it goes to the Governor and Council and is referred to its proper committee, which usually reports, if favorably, advising the Governor to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum allowed, and that the sum be charged to the proper appropriation, which is named in the "Report," and the object is stated for which the money is to be applied.

This "report" is approved by the Governor and then a warrant is drawn by him on the State Treasurer, who, on presentation, pays it and keeps the warrant of the Governor as his voucher.

The original account or claim, upon which the Governor and Council have acted remains with them and should be found as has been the practice for years accompanying the "Report." In most cases they are so found.

The rule also is, as it should be, that the "report" which allows a bill or claim provides that it be paid out of the appropriation covering the subject matter of the bill or claim.

The printing should be paid for from the appropriation for that purpose, as should be the binding. The appropriations for the different branches and needs of the Government should never be touched for other purposes. Otherwise the legislative scrutiny and restraint over the sums to be expended for such particular objects go for nothing and the door is thrown wide

[Concluded on fourth page.]

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TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

National Republican Convention.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on Thursday, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON,
Chairman National Committee.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

The Conspiracy Exposed.

We print to-day the full text of the important report of the Legislative Investigating Committee, which sums up the evidence exposing the monstrous Fusion conspiracy to steal control of the Government of Maine in defiance of the will of the people and by the most outrageous frauds.

The document is one that should be read by every intelligent citizen; and after reading its review of facts as they stand admitted by the Fusion members of the Committee, no honest man can fail to denounce the systematic villany which has made the Garcelon administration and its confederates infamous.

The people of this State cannot fail to appreciate the enormity of the crimes against their right of self-government perpetrated by men invested with power upon their claim to be the special champions of "honesty and reform." The Report of the Legislative investigation shows that the State of Maine never before suffered such disgrace as was brought upon it by a Democratic-Greenback Fusion, and the testimony of Garcelon and others affords indisputable proof of the reckless hazard they took of plunging the State into anarchy.

No thoughtful citizen can read the reluctant confessions of those Fusionist witnesses who were induced or forced to go on the stand, without shuddering at the frightful rascality perpetrated, and giving thanks that the State was rescued from the clutch of the conspirators.

YOUNG MEN AND THE UNION.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

How often the wish is father to the thought! Here are able Democratic journals solacing themselves with the thought that the young voters, who will cast a large proportion of the votes in the coming Presidential election, care nothing about the civil war, or the behavior of the Democratic party therein. The war of 1812, they claim, the Mexican war, and the civil war, are alike matters of history for every American under thirty years of age. Democratic politicians would be remarkably happy if this were true. But what does Memorial Day mean? Does anybody suppose that the youth of to-day have forgotten the fathers and elder brothers who gave their lives to save the Union from Democratic rebellion? Have the widows of brave soldiers never taught their boys to honor the dead and to defend the cause for which they died? The career of the Democratic party for many years has been crowded with the most astonishing blunders. But that party never has committed a greater blunder than it will commit if it goes into an election relying upon the hope that the young men of this country care no more about the civil war than for any other chapter of ancient history.

Look at the South; how is it there? Have the young men no thought of the lost cause? On the contrary, who does not know that the bitterest and most malignant rebelism is displayed to-day, not by men who fought to the end and were beaten, but by the children of men who fought? The reckless and desperate deeds which have been perpetrated in furious zeal against the Republican cause, have been mainly the work of those who were too young to fight while the war lasted. Southern mothers have taught their boys to hate the party and the men by whom the rebellion was subdued. There is less of true loyalty, less disposition to forget the past and to join hands for the good of the whole country, among the generation just coming forward, than appeared among the Southern people ten years ago. Conciliation has entirely failed, not because it was not tried in good faith, but because the second generation of rebelism, which has never had a chance to cool itself by actual fighting, is more bitter than the first. Are we to suppose that the sons of Union soldiers have less respect for their memories, less devotion to the principles for which they fought, or less keen appreciation of the causes and events of the great struggle?

The Republican party could more safely leave the verdict in the coming election to the voters who were boys in 1865 than to the voters who then were men. The Democrats who stayed at home and sneered or hissed have not been able to teach their children, in all cases, to cast contempt upon the grandest events in our country's history, or to look back with honor to the course of those who sympathized with the rebellion in order that a brutal and cruel system of human slavery might be upheld. But the boys of those who fought for the Union have grown up to manhood with a deep pride in the triumphs of the old flag, and with a strong feeling that their most sacred duty as citizens is to defend the cause for which their fathers fought. Indeed, if there is anywhere too intense a feeling of hostility toward the South and toward the party which caused and sympathized with the rebellion, it will be found rather with the Northern voters who were too young to fight than with those who helped to put down the rebellion. This is natural. Human nature is such that in every land and every age, the men who have faced each other in battle can agree more nearly than their sons, if the causes of antagonism remain. But the Democratic party has done, and to this hour is doing, everything in its power to intensify the antagonism between the loyal and disloyal elements.

Observe, for example, with what malignant rancor the Solid South and the Democratic party hunt to his grave every man who was conspicuous for his services to the Union cause. The Democratic party does not need the seat of Senator Kellogg, but it has waded knee-deep in lying and perjuries in order to steal his place and defame his character. The attempt to steal the seat of Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, and to blacken his name, in order to secure power to defeat the will of the people and to place in the White House a President not rightfully elected, is a part of a conspiracy which will open the eyes and kindle the indignation of every worthy son of a loyal sire. The young men cannot fail to see, in such deeds and in the infamous thefts in Maine, the old rebel spirit seeking once more to rule the Union. Nor can they hear such revolutionary threats as were made during the extra session without realizing that disloyalty is now as determined, as law-defying and as dangerous as it ever was before or during the civil war. As long as the Democratic party keeps up this malignant warfare upon Union men and upon the fundamental principles of self-government, as long as it cries out with Mr. Cox that the mere will of a rebel majority in Congress must be supreme rather than the Constitution and laws of the United States, the young men of the loyal North are certain not to forget the cause for which their fathers fought. After the revolutionary war, the sons of the Tories did not spend a quarter of a century in trying to rekindle every year the patriotic hatred of the course taken by their fathers. Yet it was long before the sons of patriots could feel that Tories or their children had any business to live in the land which had been made free in spite of them. But the Tories and rebels of this day spare no effort, in Congress and out of it, to teach loyal men and their sons that a defeated rebellion means to conquer yet if it can, and cares not by what foul means it succeeds. The answer of loyalty was heard last Fall and will be heard more clearly in November next.

The appropriations of the Maine Legislature last year were $1,329,585. This year, they are $1,368,957. Increase from last year $39,366. Really, however, the appropriations for expenses that belong to this year are less than last year, inasmuch as nearly $30,000 is appropriated to pay expenses caused by counting-out, $18,000 for reclothing the militia, which should have been done last year, and $25,000 for paying old debts of prison.—*Boston Journal.*

The Joyous Easter Day has come and gone, and Mr. Tilden and Mr. Kelly have not kissed and made up.—*Boston Post.*

The County caucuses in Illinois indicate that Senator Blaine is stronger than Gen. Grant in that State.

An exchange states that Mr. Parnell, on attempting to address an election meeting at Enniscorthy last week was received with yells, groans and a discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to a rival faction. Parnell gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit in the face with an orange, caught round the waist and nearly hurled from the platform.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, however, made so clear and emphatic a statement of the facts which Mr. Davenport expects to prove, and of the fraud upon the electors which it became his duty to check, that the committee could not with self respect shut out the evidence. Mr. Hoar declared that it would be shown that 60,000 fraudulent papers were issued, and that these were fraudulent on their face and formed a proper and necessary basis for the action which Mr. Davenport took.—*N. Y. Times.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry W. Longfellow, George H. Boker and W. D. Howells are members of the new Rabelais Club in London.

The heart and soul of Massachusetts Republicanism are for Blaine, "first, last, and all the time." The *young* men there are for Blaine, and they were woefully misrepresented in the recent *Young Men's* State Convention. An intelligent gentleman in Woburn, who was born upon the soil of Maine, writes us: "I was one of the delegates at the recent convention of Young Republicans of Massachusetts held in Boston. You probably read the proceedings. That convention did not represent the sentiment of the young Republicans of Massachusetts. It was a packed thing from beginning to end. There were present men at least fifty years of age,—certainly not young. The resolutions were prepared long before the convention. We did not know the objects of the convention until it was called to order, when it became painfully evident that it was a concocted plan to put the Young Republicans of Massachusetts in opposition to Blaine. I stood up for Senator Blaine as best I could. If that convention were to assemble to-morrow, those resolutions could not be passed, but J. G. Blaine would be warmly supported."

It is said that the attempts to unseat Washburn and Orth may fail because Spear, an independent Democrat from Georgia, and Weaver, Greenbacker, will vote against it in Committee. It is surmised that Weaver pursues this course because it will enable Mr. De La Matyr to practically hold the casting vote in case the election of President goes to the House of Representatives.

The telegraphic report of an incident in the "war history" of the late Governor Garcelon, for which so eminent a person as ex-Surgeon-General Hammond is cited as authority, will be thought by many to tally with the disposition that induced him to declare the "counting-out" infamy "the proudest act of my life."

The most silly performance of those who are making war on Mr. Blaine is the attempt to make it appear that he is connected with the absurd assault upon Freemasonry. Within a few years Mr. Blaine attended a Masonic festival in Maine, and made a speech which called forth rounds of applause from Knights Templar.—*Boston Journal.*

The Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal* says: "While the Republicans are very anxious that the Kellogg question shall be disposed of as soon as possible, Senator Ben Hill is reported to be less desirous of pressing the case than he was a week ago. This unexpected change of mind is attributed to some recent publications in the leading Southern Democratic papers which condemn in unqualified terms the proposed unseating of Kellogg. Hill doubtless apprehended that these articles have already influenced a sufficient number of Democratic Senators to defeat the consummation of the proposed outrage."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received the following new books from Roberts Brothers, Boston, through D. Bugbee & Co., who have them on sale:

PRINCIPLES AND PORTRAITS, by C. A. Bartol, 460 pages, cloth, $2.00.

RICHARD EDNEY, and the Governor's Family, by Sylvester Judd, 468 pages, cloth, $1.50.

CHANNING, a Centennial Memory, by C. T. Brooks, 280 pages, cloth with portrait, $1.50.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE, by W. Steuart French, 277 pages, cloth, $1.00.

The New England Conference of the M. E. church will be held in the Grace church, Temple street, Boston, this week, commencing Tuesday morning.

Special Notices.

RISING VIRTUE LODGE.

There will be a Stated Meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, this TUESDAY evening at 7½ o'clock.
march30

"Music..a." [illegible]

Last night of the advanced class on Thursday evening. Music by Andrews and Kimball.
march30 sn

[illegible]

The Only Line loading from Boston which runs Through Sleeping Cars both to St. Louis and Chicago without Change.

Until further notice, Express trains for the West via this route, will leave Causeway Street Depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston, at the following hours, Sundays excepted:

8:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with Drawing Room Car attached for Rochester, where connection is made with through Sleeping Car for Chicago and all points West.

3:00 P. M., Fast St. Louis Express, with Sleeping Car attached for St. Louis, reaching St. Louis at 8.00 A. M., the second morning, where connection is made for Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and all parts of the extreme Southwest.

6:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping Car attached for Chicago, reaching Chicago at 8.00 A. M. the second morning, connecting for California and all parts of the West and Northwest.

Passengers from Bangor, and all points in Maine, purchasing tickets via this Route, are landed in Boston in close proximity to the Fitchburg R. R. Depot,—thus saving the expense and annoyance of a tedious transfer across the city.

Through tickets, at lowest rates, and berths in sleeping cars, together with through baggage checks, may be obtained on application to

A. W. BENSON,

Ticket Agent at the Maine Central Depot, who is the only authorized Agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Route, in Bangor.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
march30 sn

$1,000.

Your affairs may become involved and your property taken for debt. But a thousand dollars upon your life cannot be taken for debt; cannot be alienated from your heirs; and if you have chosen your company discreetly, is subject to no commercial risks. It is as nearly sure as anything earthly can well be.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. has always been sure.

H. N. FAIRBANK, General Agent,
21 Main Street, Bangor, Me.
march30 sn 1w

Wanted.

A small tenement a short distance from Kenduskeag Bridge, suitable for man and wife without children. H. L. LANE,
march30 2t sn No. 7 Kenduskeag Bridge.

1880.
CITY OF BANGOR.
Assessors' Notice.

The Inhabitants of the City of Bangor and others having Taxable Property within said City, are hereby notified and requested to bring in to the undersigned, Assessors of said City, true and perfect lists of their Polls, and all their Estates, Real and Personal, including Money on hand, and all Money loaned on property hypothecated upon mortgages, bonds, deeds, notes, due bills and memorandums, or in any manner so invested that interest or other consideration shall be paid or become due thereon, debts due more than owing, and all property held in trust as Guardian, Executor, Administrator, or otherwise, (except such as is by law exempt from taxation,) which they are possessed of on the first day of April instant, and to be prepared to substantiate the same by oath.

All persons owning Real Estate, whose property was assessed in the *wrong name*, or by a *wrong description*, in the inventory of 1879, or who have *purchased or sold Real Estate*, within the past year, will call at the Assessors' office during the period specified below, and have the proper corrections and transfers made for 1880.

And for the purpose of receiving said Lists, and making transfers of Real Estate, the undersigned will be in session at their office during the business hours of each day, in the Assessors' Room, City Hall, from the 1st to the 15th, inclusive, of April instant, Sundays excepted, and any personal examination of property by the Assessors will not be considered as a waiver for neglect of any person in bringing in true and perfect lists, as required by law.

Blank Schedules may be had at the Assessors' Office.

Those persons who neglect to comply with this notice will be debarred by law from appealing from the decision of the Assessors, on their application for abatements.

S. C. HATCH,
THOS. S. MOOR,
SAMUEL H. YEATON, } Assessors.
march 23 sn (Com copy) tapr15

INVESTORS OF MONEY

In any Amount, from $50 Upwards, and all Persons Desiring to

Change

Their Present Form of **Investments,**

And to Obtain the [illegible]

SECURITIES,

Will Find it MUCH to their Advantage to Deal With

[illegible]

Bankers,

And Proprietors of the **BANGOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,**

No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.
oct3 tf

Bucksport and Bangor Railroad.

Change of Time, Jan. 26th, 1880.

Leave Bucksport......5:30 A. M., 1:20 P. M.
Arrives in Bangor......6:45 A. M., 2:50 P. M.
Leave Bangor......10:00 A. M., 7:15 P. M.
Arrives in Bucksport......11:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M.

Morning train connects via E. & N. A. Railway with M. C. R. R. for Portland and Boston.

Through passengers from the Maine Central evening train will be transported in the Penobscot Exchange coaches.

Stages connect daily at Bucksport to and from Castine, Bluehill, Ellsworth, Sullivan and Mt. Desert.

L. L. LINCOLN, Superintendent.
jan21 sn

Proposals for Clothing the Maine Volunteer Militia.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
AUGUSTA, Me., March 25th, 1880.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for clothing the Militia," will be received at this office until one o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, April 7th, 1880, for clothing the Volunteer Militia of Maine. Sample uniforms are now ready, and all information required can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the best interest of the State.

GEORGE L. BEAL,
Acting Quartermaster General.
march27 sn

Bangor Horticultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Bangor Horticultural Society for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Common Council Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, April 1, 1880.

SAMUEL G. ROBINSON, Secretary.
march30 sntd

PURE WHITE LEAD.

—THE—

"PHOENIX,"

IS UNEQUALLED FOR

Body, Durability, Fineness and Whiteness.

It is made by the old DUTCH process and has stood the test of FORTY years.

IT IS THE BEST LEAD IN THE MARKET.

FOR SALE LOW BY

HAYNES, [illegible] & CO.,

DEALERS IN

[illegible]

EXCHANGE ST., BANGOR.
2m sn

TICKETS

to and from all European ports by favorite steamship lines. DRAFTS and CABLE REMITTANCES at current rates of exchange.

Persons Booked for all of Cook's Tours.

WM. E. BROWN, Agent,
21 MAIN STREET, BANGOR.
march5 sn

SEND BY THE

[illegible] **EXPRESS,**

from Bangor,

For all Stations on the River, Boston, the South and West,

EVERY BOAT DAY.

BOSTON OFFICE, 91 KILBY STREET.

N. M. JONES & CO., AGENTS,
NO. 10 WEST MARKET SQUARE.
march1 sn tf

PIANISTS, ORGANISTS AND MUSICIANS

in general should procure a

Music Rest and Folio,

for holding music while playing and saves rolling when not in use. Saves its own cost in the preservation of music in one month, besides the annoyance of music falling from the desk in turning. Call and see it at Wheelden's.

Journal for March contains song and chorus pieces, 35 cents; Piano piece, 65 cents; all for 8 cents.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Sheet Music and Books.

L. J. WHEELDEN, 76
MAIN STREET.
march13 sn

TO LET.

The very desirable residence No. 125 Centre Street, corner of Congress, with Hot water, Stable, Garden and fruit trees, will be rented the last of April to a family without children.

S. C. HARLOW,
131 Centre Street.
march11 sn

COMPARE, THEN JUDGE!

It is an established fact that

BURGESS, FOBES & CO'S,

Strictly Pure White Lead,

Is FINER, WHITER, and GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION, than any White Lead sold in this market.

BURGESS, FOBES & CO., Portland, Maine.

RICE & SKINNER, Agents,
FOR BANGOR AND EASTERN MAINE.
march6 sn d&w6w

[illegible] S.,

Manufacturers of

Fire Silk Hats

—AND—

PULLOVERS.

Pullovers,

Are a Very Light Weight Stiff Hat.

They will not grow Rusty or Gum up or Break Through. Water will not affect Them. The only Hat in the Market that has These Perfections. Entire New Spring Styles.

OLD STYLE

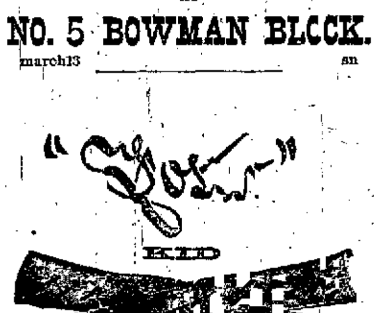
MADE OVER

—IN THE—

Latest Style,

—AT—

NO. 5 BOWMAN BLOCK.
march13 sn



GLOVES.
(PATENTED JUNE 13th, 1876.)

FOR SALE BY

JACOB STERN & CO.

THEY HAVE THE AGENCY,

—AND—

Are Now Receiving

A FULL LINE

—OF—

FOSTER GLOVES.
march22 sn

RICHARD KELLEHER,

[illegible]

118 EXCHANGE ST., BANGOR.

Fire Insurance effected at low rates in first-class companies.
march22 sn 3m

If You Wish to Buy or Sell

BONDS OR STOCKS

OF ANY KIND,

Call on

[illegible]

22 West Market Square.
march27 sn

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL

BONDS OR STOCKS

OF ANY KIND,

CALL ON

W. J. WEBB & CO.,

22 West Market Square.
oct 28 sn

[illegible]

The public are invited to examine specimens of the crayon work of E. W. Moore, of Augusta, at Hardy's photographic studio, Kenduskeag Block. A picture of undoubted permanence at a moderate price.
march27 sn tf

Wanted.

A first-class wood-worker to work on carriage repairing.

W. F. WHITON & CO.,
Harlow Street, Bangor, Me.
march27 (Com copy) sn

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

Is PERFECT in every feature, and COMPLETE in all its details. It embodies all of the modern improvements, that are of ***PROVED VALUE***, adapting it to the use of the family. First time on sale in Bangor. Call and examine. It has no superior.

DWELLEY & CO., AGENTS,
48 *MAIN STREET.*
march19 tnov20—'80

"Fancy Dress Ball."

Mr. Andrews will give his annual Juvenile Ball on Wednesday evening, March 31st. Secured seats will be for sale at Bugbee & Co.'s, on Monday morning, March 9th, at 50 cents each.
march24 sn

The Annual Sale of Pews

in the Central Congregational Church, Rev. G. W. Field, D. D., pastor, will take place on Tuesday evening, March 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

E. W. WARE, Treasurer.

Bangor, March 24th, 1880. sn

MARRIED.

In Brewer, March 6th, by Rev. A. S. Townsend, Mr. Frederick Rowe of Holden and Miss Fannie B. Thompson of Bangor.

In Pittsfield, March 27th, by Rev. James Boyd, Mr. Eugene H. Pushor and Miss Ida M., daughter of Dea. G. W. Call, all of Pittsfield.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday, March 27th, at 8:30 P. M., Mrs. Jennie Thoms, wife of George Thoms and adopted daughter of Isabella Gallupe, aged 20 years and 15 days.

Funeral March 30th at 2 P. M., at 23 Birch street.

Marine Journal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON. Ar 26, schrs Jerusha Baker, Chase, Machias; Yankee Maid, Miller, Rockland; Maria Theresa, Kellock, do; Minette, Wade, Lincolnville; Snow Squall, Hanson, Bucksport; Emma Hotchkiss, Phillips, Winterport; Wm Stevens, Carter, Belfast; Mary Eliza, Bullock, do.

NEW YORK. Ar 26th, bark Sarah, Dewey, Cardenas; schrs James Henry, Snow, Rockland; Delaware, Hall, do.

BRUNSWICK, Ga. Ar 20th, schrs A Hayford, Pressey, Belfast, Me; Wigwam, Field, Millbridge.

Cld, Nettie Langdon, Collins, Portland.

CHARLESTON. Ar 26th, sch Joe Carlton, Rockport.

NEWPORT. In port 23th, schr Sparta, Arey, from Winterport.

SALEM. Ar 24th, schrs Melville, Snow, and Nellie Doe, Trask, Hoboken; Lizzie L Mills, Armstrong, Perth Amboy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Porto Cabello, Ar March 3, schr Jennie Beazley, Libby, Jacksonville.

Sld from Penarth, March 14, W H Connor, Hong Kong.

[From Our Correspondent.]

CASTINE. Sld March 26th, sch Abbie Wasson, Lord, New York, for Orland for New York with ice at $1 50; sch M B. Mahony, Perkins for Searsport, to load ice for New York at $1.75.

Sch M. B. Mahony has received extensive repairs and been put in good order during the winter.

[illegible]

The world renowned electrician, Prof. Thomas A. Edison, has announced a discovery in medicine for the

Immediate Relief

—OF—

[illegible]

This preparation has just been placed on the market in New York, under the name of

Edison's Polyform,

in bottles at $1.50 each, each bottle bearing the steel engraved likeness and signature of the inventor and will be on sale on and after Thursday, April 1st,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—BY—

WM. E. MANN.

CITY DRUG STORE.
march30

Keys Lost.

A bunch of 6 or 7 small keys on a ring. The finder will please leave the same at this office and receive a reward.
march30 3t

REFINED PORGIE OIL,

FOR PAINTING.

free from odor. For sale by the barrel by
R. PERKINS & SON,
march30 2w 90 Broad Street.

New Tamarinds

—AND—

EVAPORATED APPLES,

—AT—

CHAS. YORK & CO'S
17 and 18 East Market Square.
march30 sn

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

The Boys and Girls and their Friends will find in

WIDE AWAKE

FOR 1880

Hosts of things to enjoy. Among them will be Two Capital Serial Stories:

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS AND HOW THEY GREW, by Margaret Sidney. Illustrations by Jesse Curtis.

TWO YOUNG HOMESTEADERS, by Theodora R. Jenness. Illustrated by Robert Lewis.

There will also be Four Two-part Stories: BILLY'S HOUND; THE BOY THAT WAS TOO BEAUTIFUL; OUR STORE; AT PLYMOUTH OAK FARM.

OUR AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin will continue these papers which have been so gladly welcomed by the people at large, being the only Art Series ever prepared for young readers; and, as during 1879, they will be largely illustrated by the artists themselves, and will also take up our Sculptors, Bird and Flower Painters, Book and Magazine Illustrators, and Engravers.

CONCORD PIC-NIC DAYS.

Under this title Mr. Geo. B. Bartlett will present a series of Out-of-doors Games for both Boys and Girls. These amusement papers will be full of Concord reminiscences of famous haunts, and noted people whose names are familiar to the literature and art of two continents.

Professor M. P. Paul and his Discoveries in the Starry Heavens.

Chronicled in Verse by John Henry Jack. Illustrated by Abiathar Ann. The entire collection will be arranged and edited by John Brownjohn, and the drawings re-touched by Miss Mary A. Lathbury.

Interesting to Teachers!

A series of TWELVE ORIGINAL EXERCISE SONGS, for use in Public Schools, are being prepared for WIDE AWAKE, under the supervision of Mr. Louis C. Elson, a gentleman well known to the musical public of Boston and New York.

Delightful Surprises Every Month!

Now is the time to subscribe. Only $2.00 a year. Agents wanted. Liberal Commission. Address all orders and inquiries to

D. LATHROP & CO., Publishers,
32 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

Every one that Cultivates the Soil

should compare the Original, Independent, Conscientious

Rural New-Yorker

with other papers.

The First Horticultural and Agricultural Authority in America.

An Illustrated Weekly for all parts of our Country.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

A $4.00 Paper for $2.00 per annum. No Club Rates.

The Rural is the disseminator of Blounts' White Prolific Corn, Beauty of Hebron Potato, Pearl Millet, and Fifty sorts of new and rare vegetable and flower seeds.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is the most costly and valuable ever before offered by any Journal in the World.

A full illustrated descriptive account of it will be sent with Specimen Copy FREE to applicants, that all may judge for themselves.

Large Capital and abundant Resources enable us to benefit our subscribers by such means.

Illustrations from Life. No untrustworthy advertisements. All new farm and garden plants or seeds tested, and impartially reported upon. When the size and quality of the paper, the standing of its world-renowned contributors, its independence and trustworthiness, its Free Seed and Plant Distributions (which are deemed by subscribers as of more value each year than the subscription price), are considered, it is by far the

Cheapest Country-Home Journal in the World.

Experiment Grounds of 82 Acres Owned by the Rural New Yorker and worked in the interests of its Subscribers. It will help you make money and spend it judiciously.

Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College: "*The Rural New-Yorker is now the best paper.*"

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College: "*The Rural New-Yorker has more influence and is more quoted than all the rest put together.*"

Pres. T. T. Lyon: "*The Rural is the best paper I see.*"

A paper for the Country, Village, City; for the market gardener, nurseryman, fruit grower, small fruit culturist, herdsman, dairyman, apiarian, the scientist, everywhere. No sectional prejudices.

The most vigorous and able combination of practical writers ever before collected together in the columns of any journal. *Original Illustrations* from life by our best artists, of fruits, architecture, farm helps, shrubs, trees, agricultural implements, etc.

Enthusiasm throughout the Country—10,000 Congratulatory Letters. Third Year of its Present Management, 31st Year of its Age. Published weekly. Address

RURAL NEW-YORKER,
78 Duane Street, N. Y.

WANTED.

Energetic men to travel and take orders for Fruit trees and other Nursery stock. None but those of strict integrity and temperate habits need apply. Address, stating age, previous occupation, and names as references.

S. T. CANNON,
Augusta, Me.
march27 *S&W2W&W4W

THE NEW BOOK OF CHRONICLES—A POLITICAL SATIRE UPON THE CONSPIRACY OF THE MAINE FUSIONISTS.

Sold by news agents or will be sent by mail post-paid to any address, on receipt of price (15 cents) by the Publisher, R. O. ROBBINS, Newport, Maine.
march30 eod1w&w3w

[illegible]

THE BEST

Chew on Earth.

SOLD BY

Silas Pierce & Co., Thomas Dana & Co., Estabrook & Eaton, J. F. Nickerson & Co., Boston.
march20 3t

S[illegible]'S

AND

[illegible]

a peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood. This Grand Remedy is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected by SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP are absolute, and their record is undisfigured by failure. For sale by all Druggists.

[illegible]

The Great Cathartic Vegetable Regulator.

They rectify torpidity of the Liver.
They give tone to the Stomach.
They prevent griping of the Bowels.
They remove bile from the Blood.
They purify and invigorate the Body.
They cure all bilious complaints.

[illegible]

VEGETABLE W[illegible]

instantly destroys WORMS and is recommended by physicians as the best WORM MEDICINE.

[illegible]

for MAN and BEAST.

For External and Internal Use.
The Greatest Pain Reliever of the Age.

[illegible]

CURES COLDS, COUGHS, ETC.
Can be used as a Plaster.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
24 College Place, New York.
jan1 eod&wly

Wanted.

A Protestant girl to do general housework. Apply at 48 THIRD STREET.
march19

N. M. JONES & CO., SOLE AGENTS IN MAINE,

—FOR—

JAS. DUCKWORTH & SON'S, N. Y.,

(Formerly of Bangor); also,

S. F. WHITMAN & SON'S, PHILA.

[illegible]

—THE—

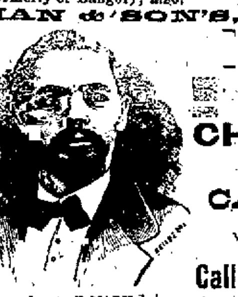
BEST AND CHOICEST

LOT OF

CANDIES

IN THE STATE AT

Wholesale and Retail.



[illegible] CELEBRATED

CHOCOLATE,

AND OTHER

CARAMELS,

WHICH ARE UNEQUALED.

Call and see for Yourself.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

EXTRA VALENCIA AND MESSINA ORANGES,

Lemons, Nuts, Figs, Dates, and Fruit of all kinds; Canned Goods and Country Produce.

10 WEST MARKET SQUARE, BANGOR.
march30 eod 2m

Real Estate.

For Rent.

Brick house No. 8, Fourth Street, in perfect repair and furnished with Holly water. Possession given March 25th. Apply to MRS. J. E. LITTLEFIELD,
march27 1w* Fourth Street.

For Rent.

House No. 11, Maple street, with garden, hard and soft water. Enquire at No. 9, same street. Rent low.
march23 2w* G. W. MAXFIELD.

For Rent.

Several genteel tenements.
GEO. A. THATCHER.
march10 tf

For Rent.

The very desirably located store on Kenduskeag Bridge, occupied by William H. Prescott, as a Clothing Store. For terms, &c., call on

ISAAC M. BRAGG,
or
S. D. JONES.
jan1

For Rent.

Second tenement in the True Block on Court street. Enquire of
DR. A. C. HAMLIN.
Jan28. tf

FOR SALE.

The old Gen. Veazie Homestead, Veazie, containing about 18 acres of land, excellent buildings and fruit trees and shrubs in a thrifty state of cultivation in almost every variety that will grow in Maine. The land is under a good state of cultivation; pasturage enough for two cows and a horse; cuts nearly 10 tons of hay, with 4 or 5 acres under cultivation, 3½ miles from Bangor city. Town out of debt. For further particulars enquire of DR. J. STEVENS, on the premises. tf march8

To Let.

Two houses with stables.
M. LINCOLN,
march25 tf 44 Exchange Street.

Farm, &c., For Sale.

The valuable homestead farm of the late John O. Walker in East Bangor. The farm is about four miles from the Post Office, in Bangor, contains 62 acres, with buildings, and is all under cultivation. Also the farming tools.

A lot in Glenburn about six miles from the Post Office in Bangor, of about 100 acres; 40 in grass and a growth of wood upon it of about 35 acres.

Apply to A. W. DUDLEY.
march6 d&w4w
(Maine Farmer copy 4w)

Farm for Sale.

A good barn and 47½ acres on Campbell Hill, fronting both on the Kitteridge and Milford Avenues; two-thirds wood growth.

Apply to ALBERT EMERSON,
20 Summer Street.
march25 2w d&w

NOTICE.

LEASE OF SHORES.

By order of the Governor and Council, the undersigned, Agent of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, will on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office in Oldtown, sell at public auction, leases of certain shores of Islands in Penobscot River, belonging to said tribe, as are hereinafter designated, for the purpose of booming or hitching logs, for a term of two years from January 1st, A. D. 1880, the annual rental thereof to be paid on the first day of May of each year, to the Treasurer of State, viz:

The Shore on the West side of No. 12, (Orson Island) from the Cook, so called, to first bridge of B. & P. R. R.

The shore on West side, same island, from the bridge aforesaid, to South line of Public Farm on said Island.

All the shore of No. 13 (Orono Island.)

The shores above named comprise a strip of land two rods wide.

CHARLES A. BAILEY,
Agent for Penobscot Tribe of Indians.
Oldtown, March 18th, 1880. 6t

Fresh Arrivals,

SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH,

Fine Malaga Grapes,
Aspinwall Bananas,
Florida Oranges,
Valencia Oranges,
Messina Lemons,
Cape Cranberries,
Jersey Sweet Potatoes,

—AT—

CHAS. DWINEL'S,

Kenduskeag Bridge and Harlow Street.
march27

Hack, Livery and Boarding Stable.

Having leased the Stable in Billings' Avenue for a term of years, and entirely refitted and renovated the buildings inside, I am now prepared to furnish excellent HACKS with competent and obliging drivers; and also some very desirable LIVERY TEAMS. I can also offer the best of care and accommodations for a few boarding horses. No pains will be spared to satisfy and please the riding public.

DAVID P. HEATH.
march23 tf

PREMIUM

CENTENNIAL OIL.

No Smell or Smoke

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

Awarded HIGHEST PRIZE at Fair of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association 1878.
sept27

[illegible]

—FOR—

SWEET POTATOES,

—AT—

THOMPSON & KELLOGG,

14 AND 16 CENTRAL STREET.
march27

The following is the sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts of the financial condition of the

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Boston, on the 31st of December, 1879.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value	$3,478,111 50
Loans on Mortgage	2,149,859 63
Real Estate	1,295,900 00
Premium Notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned	1,352,559 45
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums	201,110 35
Outstanding Renewal Premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserved	170,090 35
Accrued Interest and Rents	201,068 91
Cash in Banks	133,811 41
Loans on Collateral	113,700 00
	$15,151,240 65

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at 4 per cent., in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts	$12,917,119 03	
Distributions unpaid	187,175 56	
Death losses unpaid	96,755 00	
Matured Endowments unpaid	51,028 00	
		$13,251,078 59
Surplus		$1,879,162 06

36th Annual Report now ready for distribution. Free to any address.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
march11, TuTh&S—ly

No. 16, Main Street.

I have just received a large lot of **Davis' Vertical Feed Sewing Machines.** This machine does the largest variety of work of any machine, *all without basting*, and *is the* most simple and durable machine made. Old machines taken in exchange.

A. L. BOURNE,
march23 No. 16 Main Street.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Penobscot and Lake Megantic Railroad Company, associates therein, and all persons interested in said Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation, and the other persons above named, will be held at the office of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company, in Bangor, Maine, on FRIDAY, the Second day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:

To hear the report of the Directors of said corporation in regard to an agreement with the lease of the line of its railroad and property to the St. Francis & Megantic International Railway Company, or other similar corporation; and to act upon said report, agreement for conveyance or lease above named, as represented or submitted to said meeting.

To choose Directors and such other officers of this corporation as may be necessary if the meeting shall deem it expedient so to do.

To act upon any other business which may come before said meeting in regard to accomplishing the object and purposes for which said corporation was created.

Per order of the Directors.
J. F. RAWSON, Clerk.

Bangor, March 16th, 1880. td

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

TOWN OF BREWER.

To the inhabitants of the town of Brewer and all persons liable to be assessed therein:

You are hereby notified that the subscribers will be in session at their office in the Town House in said town, on Thursday the first day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving true and perfect lists of the polls and all the estates, real and personal, not by law exempted from taxation, which you are possessed of on the first day of April in said town of Brewer, which lists you are required to make and bring in.

H. M. FARRINGTON, } Assessors
F. E. COLLINS, } of
GEO. W. PATTEN, } Brewer.

Brewer, March 25th, 1880. d&wtapr2

[illegible]

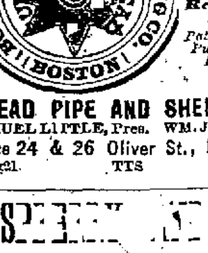
Manufacturers of

PURE

WHITE LEAD,

Star Brand.

Red Lead and Litharge,
Pat. Tin-lined Pipe, Pure Block Tin Pipe, Copper and Iron Pumps.



LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.

Office 24 & 26 Oliver St., Boston, Mass
aug21 TTS ly

[illegible]

PRESERVES,

In Bulk, Selling Low

—AT—

SNOW & AVERILL'S,

35 WEST MARKET SQUARE.

TRY A POUND.
march27

[illegible]

—AT—

LOW PRICES,

—AT—

T. R. SAVAGE & CO.'S,

16 West Market Square.
march22 d&w

HAIR WORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

"COMBINGS" made into Switches for only

50 cts. an oz.

By using our New Machine we can turn the hair all one way—the way it grew on the head—and make as nice and smooth a switch as can be made from cut hair, for

75 cts. per oz.

We have a large line of hair switches at lowest cash prices. Please look at them.

C. W. COFFIN,
No. 19 Main street.
mch3

RAILROAD AND STAGE ROUTE

TO

The Mining District,

VIA

BUCKSPORT & BANGOR RAILROAD.

Stages Connect Daily at Bucksport

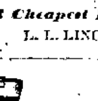
FOR

	Distance from Bucksport.	Tickets from Bangor.	Tickets on sale at B. & B. R. R.
Penobscot,	15 miles	$1.50	office, Bangor,
Castine,	17 "	1.50	via A. P. Co. or
Bluehill,	18 "	1.50	[illegible]
Brooksville,	20 "	1.50	[illegible]
Sedgwick,	26 "	2.00	E. R. Bowden's
Sargentville,	28 "	2.00	Stage lines.

First Class Hotel and Livery Stables at Bucksport.

Shortest and Cheapest Route.

march23 L. L. LINCOLN, Supt.



LADIES'

RUBBER

FOOT HOLDS,

—AND—

Rubbers for French Heel Boots,

—AT—

F. A. CURTIS',

NO. 2 KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.
march19

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.
Marine Disasters.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 29. The schooner Adrian, Rokes, of Portland, from Philadelphia for Bath with a cargo of coal, shifted her cargo, sprung a leak in the gale of the 24th and 25th, and sank on the morning of the 26th inst., sixty miles from Cape Cod. The crew took to the boats and after three hours of exposure fell in with the schooner George B. Ferguson, from Belfast for New York, who took them on board and brought them here. A seaman whose name is unknown died before leaving the vessel, and one was in the vessel's gig which was fast to the yawl, but the painter parted and when last seen was afloat far astern. The mate's wife, Mrs. J. L. Rhodes, was saved. The vessel sank as the boat got away. Nothing was saved.

The schooner Joseph Farrell, of and from Rockland for Charleston with a cargo of lime, ran ashore in the storm last night on the south end of Oak Bluff. She remains tight and will get off when the weather changes.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 29. A fleet of vessels, including the steamers Franconia and Roman, took refuge in this port from the storm. No damage hereabouts.

The schooner Frank Sawyer, from Machias for New York with laths, went ashore at 3 A. M., yesterday and will doubtless prove a total loss. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK, March 29. The steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia for the Kennebec river, is still ashore on Oyster Island in this harbor, well up on the rocks on her beam ends, and the tides ebbing and flowing in her. Wreckers will try are remove her to-day. She is an iron hull and owned in Philadelphia.

NANTUCKET, March 29. The schooner Westwind of Philadelphia came ashore yesterday and was abandoned. The fate of her crew is unknown. Her papers were found on board.

FROM THOMASTON.
Election of Town Officers.

THOMASTON, March 29. The annual town meeting occurred in this town to-day, with the following result: Moderator, Atwood Levensaler; Town Clerk, Thos. A. Carr; Treasurer, Wm. C. Burgess; Selectmen, E. L. Dillingham, Wm. Hatch, Jos. B. Watts; Assessors, Jno. C. Levensaler, James M. Beverage, Holsey H. Monroe; Supervisor, Horace Obrian. All elected on Citizens' ticket but one Selectman. The principal contest was over the election of Mr. Monroe of Ex-Gov. Garcelon's Council. The town voted to pay the interest and principal due on a debt in aid of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, and appointed a committee to report at the next annual meeting on the financial condition of said road.

FROM PORTLAND.
Death of a Railroad Contractor.

PORTLAND, March 29. Geo. F. Hitchings, the widely known railroad contractor, died this morning of pneumonia, aged fifty-nine.

FROM WINTHROP.
Reform Club Anniversary.

WINTHROP, March 29. The fifth anniversary of the Reform Club was celebrated Sunday at the Town Hall. A large audience was present. The speaking was by prominent temperance workers. The evening meeting was one of the best ever held here.

IN CONGRESS.

The Geneva Award Bill.

Discussion Between Senators Blaine and Thurman.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The Senate committee on appropriation to-day completed the immediate deficiency bill. Eaton reported it to the Senate with the amendments agreed upon Saturday and an additional amendment appropriating $15,000 for the coast survey. This bill contains deficiency appropriations of $607,-500 for United States marshals and their deputies and $30,000 for the government printing office.

Mr. Eaton from the committee on appropriations reported with amendments the immediate deficiency appropriation bill calendar. After the discussion, the morning hour expired and the anniversary exhibition bill went over.

Memorial of New York Chamber of Commerce, recommending the monthly publication of consular reports, was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senate communication from Secretary of State, in response to a resolution calling for information concerning action under the Spanish claims treaty, was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations, with instruction to make such recommendation as seems proper. Messrs. Allison and Teller gave notice of proposed amendments to the bill ratifying Ute agreement. Printed.

The Senate proceeded with the calendar. The bill providing for an international exhibition on the anniversary of the recognition of independence was discussed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Thurman moved to amend by striking out the clause providing that the Court of Commissioners shall consider and allow as second class claims for payment of premiums for war risks. He said the war premiums were expressly excluded by the Geneva Tribunal. Further on in the discussion Mr. Thurman said: I have never been able to see how any man stood better because he had insured his property and paid an enhanced rate than does the man who was his own insurer.

Mr. Blaine—Where is there any conflict between those two classes?

Mr. Thurman—Every one of the proposed amendments provides for the payment of war premiums.

Mr. Blaine—But does any advocate of paying war premiums say or imply that they are better claims than those for loss of ships?

Mr. Thurman—Why, when the vote comes the Senator will find that Senators will vote for war premiums and not vote for exculpated cruiser claims. The owners charged premiums on the price of goods and made a profit on them when they sold them to the people. It is the people who have paid the war premiums, and not the merchants.

Mr. Blaine—Now, to show how utterly fallacious that is, let me state an actual fact. Here are two ships side by side at Liverpool, or any foreign port. One flies the British, one the American flag. They are competitors for freight to any port on the surface of the globe. When an American ship has to pay a large premium for insurance does the honorable Senator, as a practical business man, say the merchant who has freight to send will agree to pay so much more than an English ship is charging, and yet he tells us that all we had to do was to charge it in? The American ships not only had to pay that and get no extra for it but even after paid insurance it did not stand on par with British ships, as the latter is in no danger of capture. He spoke of patriotism of men who had risked everything in sending their ships to sea under the American flag and said those men were ... to death. He instanced a case where ... cargo from Buenos Ayres to Portland was shipped in an English vessel instead of an American ship, as the shipper was not sure the latter would reach port, and said not only in this case but in all cases the navigation interest is one which received no protection from the Government of the United States. The man who builds and sails a United States vessel in the foreign trade derives and receives no advantage whatever in any direction in peace or in war. He was literally trampled out because of his devotion to the flag and his determination to uphold it. As to those who will vote for war premiums and refuse to vote for losses by exculpated cruisers, I have never met them. Mr. Blaine went on to give his opinion that the amount of $15,500,000 as fixed on, were on the pinciple of "split the difference."

Mr. Thurman said there was nothing in the proceedings of the tribunal to show that the amount was fixed upon in such a way. As a matter of fact the claims for consequential damages were excluded. The Senator from Maine had not met the point to his satisfaction. He argued that if cruisers had not made profit they never would have carried on the business.

Mr. Blaine inquired if he did not know enough of navigation to know that the ship owner will keep his vessel afloat rather than let it rot in the harbor, if he does not make a cent, thus giving employment to sailors and helping continue the commerce of the country. He also called attention to the fact that 900,000 tons of American shipping took refuge under the British flag rather than run the risk and pay high insurance premiums which would eat up the profits. There was not a shipmaster along the Atlantic coast that did not believe in his heart that at the time he paid a premium that it would be made good to him after the war was over. These claims were withdrawn before the tribunal to secure advantages to other claimants and should not be denied now because of this technical denial.

Mr. Thurman said if ship owners preferred to risk loss to their ships rather than permit them to rot at wharves he did not see where the patriotism came in. They made a mere calculation of profit and loss and thought it better to run the risk of destruction on the sea than await certain destruction at the wharves. If that is not taking patriotism out of the argument I do not know what it is. The American merchant who freighted his ship, instead of allowing her to remain at the wharf did it because there was money in it. Now what better position is a man in who has paid a war risk to an insurance company, than the man who owned his ship and took out no policy at all. Take the case of an uninsured ship that was not captured; why should not her owners be paid a war premium? He was his own insurer.

The argument was continued at some length, until Mr. Thurman was attacked with a rush of blood to the head and taken to the cloak room.

House.

Bill was produced by Mr. Robertson, of La., reaffirming and applying the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Interoceanic canal. The resolution was referred to the Inter-oceanic canal.

Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Herbert, prescribing and defining the manner of guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of Government.

The following bills were introduced: Proposing amendment to the rules providing that no bill shall embrace more than one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title.

Allowing vessels of the United States or foreign vessels which shall have complied with existing regulations authorizing the unloading of cargo at a port of entry to be removed for unloading to any place in the same collection district.

To secure a uniform standard of value.

For erection of monuments to Gens. Greene and Davidson of the Revolutionary war.

To establish compensation per day for inspectors of customs at Portland, Me., at four dollars per day.

For appointment of commission to revise and readjust the tariff and revenue laws.

For appointment of a commission to consider the encouragement of a commerce between the States.

To provide proper arms for the army and navy and for the militia of States.

Giving Territories one member each in the House of Representatives.

Bill to organize the Territory of Alaska, and providing civil government thereof.

Bill to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health placed on calendar.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into Committee of the Whole on Consular and diplomatic appropriation bills. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

"HOW NOW, ALONZO?"

Dr. Garcelon's Reported Cruelty at Antietam.

A Terrible Tale—Cutting and Slashing Wounded Soldiers.

NEW YORK, March 29. The Tribune states that Ex-Governor Garcelon of Maine is the surgeon alluded to by Surgeon General Hammond in his communication to that paper as having been found cutting and slashing wounded soldiers after the battle of Antietam to such an extent that Dr. Hammond ordered him off the field. Garcelon had his pockets filled with pieces of soldiers' bones.

ILLINOIS.
Severity of the Late Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, March 29. Saturday's storm appears to have been the most severe in central and southern Illinois. In Missouri and eastern Indiana some damage was done but mostly in broken fences, glass and crops. Campaign county, Illinois, suffered losses of $4,000. Farmers report fences leveled and land under water.

A Former Priest Dies in a Cell—Rum the Cause.

McManus, formerly a Catholic priest in Canada, who was confined in the police station last night while under the influence of liquor, was found dead in his cell this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO.
The Special Election—Kearney Losing His "Sand."

NEW YORK, March 29. A San Francisco despatch says that great interest is felt in Tuesday's special election as it is not known whether the agitators will be able to carry it. Sunday afternoon on the sand lots Kearney had around him the largest auditory ever seen there. For some days he had announced that he would expose the Council of Two Hundred and show them up as thieves and robbers. Instead of this he read a mild, meaningless speech prepared by others. He was evidently afraid to carry out his threat. Every preparation has been made by the Chief of Police for a quiet election, and tampering with the ballot-box will be an impossibility.

POLYGAMOUS UTAH.
Mormons Recruiting in the South.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29. The killing of the Mormon apostle, Standing, by an outraged community last year, near Dalton, Ga., does not seem to have rid the country of these advocates of polygamy, as the work of making Mormon converts appears to be on the increase. Last week fifty converts, under the management of Elder Morgan, left Dalton for Utah. The party consisted principally of women, many of them of tender age. Morgan, in an interview, states that he is meeting with great success, and he estimates he will have five hundred converts in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama this summer, which seems to be the season of the year that recruits for the Mormon church are most plentiful.

MASSACHUSETTS.
The Great Engineer in Boston.

BOSTON, March 29. Count De Lesseps was introduced to the Board of Trade at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon and made an address upon the subject of the proposed canal across the Isthmus, which was listened to with great attention by the large company present. He leaves for New York to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., March 30—(1 A. M.)

Indications.

For New England: Clear or partly cloudy weather; Northeast to Northwest winds; stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

THE WAR IN COHOES.

The Strike to Become General.

"Out or Consequences."

Great Excitement.

The Situation—Trouble Apprehended—Both Sides Determined.

COHOES, March 29. In accordance with resolutions passed Saturday night the strike in Harmony mills became general to-day. Orders were issued to suppress street demonstrations. This morning two drummers, volunteers from the strikers' ranks, while parading the streets, were arrested. They were followed to the police head quarters by 1500 people. On promising to refrain from a repetition of their offense they were released at noon. A mass meeting was called to consider the action of the French weavers in returning to work. A written communication was read explaining that the intention was to use up the filling on hand when the looms now running would be stopped. The more turbulent strikers declared this was a subterfuge to enable the men to remain at their looms and the significant cry of

"Out or Consequences"

was sent forth in tones of rage. A force of police is held in reserve to meet any emergency. Five thousand workmen are in the streets and the excitement is great. A rumor prevails that the French weavers, comprising about 25 per cent. of those employed in the Harmony mills, have deserted their Union and will return to work. A few have already done so and five hundred looms are in operation. If their determination is persisted in

Serious Trouble is Apprehended.

At ten o'clock this morning a committee of section hands waited on Manager Johnson and demanded that the notice served on Thos. Breerly to sever his connection with the Union or consider a two weeks notice given, be recalled. Being informed that this point could not be yielded the section hands joined the striking movement at noon.

Wm. E. Thorn, Treasurer of Harmony mills is also Mayor of the city. He has given the police instructions. The mills management will remain firm.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The Grand Jury, New York, yesterday, indicted Eugene Fairfax Williamson as a blackmailer.

The wages of the employes of the New York & Long Branch Railroad and New Jersey Southern Railroads will be increased April 1.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., April 20, to choose delegates to Cincinnati.

The Ponemah Mills at Taftville, Conn., took fire last night. Help was sent from Norwich. The mills are the largest in New England and cost a million and a half.

The Anti-Third Term Republicans in New York last night issued a call for primary election for the purpose of forming a State Convention.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Upshur Johnson, a prominent operator in grain, committed suicide in Baltimore, Saturday, by shooting himself.

John Callahan, on trial at Wooster, O., for the murder of John Tormie, October 2d last, at a county fair, was Sunday found guilty of murder in the first degree. His father, who was in the court room when the verdict was rendered raved like a madman and had to be taken out.

A despatch from Lahore to the London Daily News reports that Fort Battie, situated beyond Gundamuk, was attacked last Friday and a Lieutenant and twelve men and nineteen sepoys wounded. The enemy were repulsed.

Three brothers named Evans, are under arrest at Worcester, Mass., for a long series of burglaries in the neighboring towns. A large amount of stolen property has been recovered.

William Alfred and Frank Wheeler, alias Simmons, quarrelled over a prostitute on Lafayette street Louisville, Ken., Sunday night, and Alfred cut Wheeler's throat, causing death in a few minutes. The murderer escaped. Wheeler leaves a wife and two children.

Robert Anderson, for wife murder, and Chas. Webster for rape on a child, will be hanged in Louisville, Ky., next Friday.

An explosion occurred Saturday afternoon in the Gaston coal mines at Fairmont, West Va. James Reese and James Work, miners, were killed. A number of miners were in the mine at the time, but escaped more or less bruised and burned.

Wm. Shaw, Home Rule member of the last British Parliament, in addressing a Cork farmers' club, Saturday, suggested that if the Conservatives again returned to power and the Irish party were denied the justice they asked for Ireland, the Irish members should leave the House. (Loud cheers.) Parnell at Enniscorthy last week, was received with yells, groans and a discharge of rotten eggs by persons belonging to the rival faction. Parnell gave up the attempt to speak. He was hit in the face with an orange, caught around the waist and nearly hurled from the platform.

Leonard D. Hosford, aged 50, a Brooklyn merchant, hanged himself Sunday. He was probably insane.

Peter Klapsdhor, a German baker of New York cut his throat with a razor Sunday. Religious mania the cause.

Large meetings were held in New York, Sunday afternoon and evening, in the Bleecker building, looking to the establishment of an American independent church, at which addresses were made by Rev. Fathers Quinn, Wood, Broderick, and others, formerly Roman Catholic priests. Communications were presented from Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian conferences in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Jersey, heartily endorsing the movement.

Chief Ouray and party passed through Chicago, Sunday, on their return from Washington. Ouray will leave his companions at Cameron Junction, Mo., and go up to Fort Leavenworth, where chiefs Douglass and Johnson are confined, to have an interview with them, concerning the result of the Washington conference.

A telgram from Cabul states that the British commander at an interview with the chief Sirda, said there would be no permanent annexation and no restoration of the ex-Ameer. Afghanistan would be separated into its old constituent provinces and the government would be guided solely by the wishes of the people regarding a ruler.

The London Standard announces that the King of Siam will leave Bangkok early in April to visit the chief capitals of Europe. After a short stay in England he will start for the United States and the American Government will send a man-of-war to Southampton to carry him thither.

The War in Central America.

The German war steamer Vineta arrived at Panama from Callao on the 6th inst. The British war steamer Gannet arrived at Callao on the morning the Vineta sailed and reports 150,000 Chilians at Ilo and 3,-000 at Vitor. The Huascar and Angamos were shelling Orico. The report that the former vessel was injured by the Manco Copac are not confirmed. A conflict is imminent and its possible limits are unknown. The Secretary of the State Government of Panama has addressed a letter to the United States Consul, advising him that two American ships of war are at Bocas Del Toro, engaged in soundings, surveys and various operations, examining the the laguna of Chixiqui and the rivers that empty into it, in a very mysterious manner,—operations which are conducted with no reference to the authorities on shore,—and asks information from the Consul. The latter answers that he knows nothing of the expedition or its objects and has referred the correspondence to the government for information and instructions.

The Chilian Legation in New York city received a cablegram from Panama Saturday night, stating that Moquegua had been occupied without resistance by 14,000 Chilians, and that no fighting occurred. Orico was bombarded for three days by the Chilian navy, during which considerable damage was done on land.

No official information has been received by the Peruvian Charge d' Affairs of the occupation of Montagu... y the Chilians, or of their defeat at the... se.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL
Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 29. Money loaned at 5 @ 6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE closed at 4.84½@4.85 for long and 4.87½@4.87¾ for short.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:—

United States Sixes, 1881, reg.,	105¾
United States " " coupons,	105¾
United States new 5s, reg.,	103½
United States " 5s, coupons,	103¼
United States new 4½s, reg.,	108¾
United States " " coupons,	108¾
United States " 4s, reg.,	106
United States " 4s, coupons,	107
Pacific Sixes,	125

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 29. FLOUR is dull—sales 10,500—Superfine western and State, 4.50@5.00; Extra Ohio, 5.60@7.50; white wheat western, 5.85@6.50; Southern—Ex., 5.50@6.10; choice, $6.15@7.50.

WHEAT—sales 894,000 bush—ungraded winter red, 1.35@1.40; No. 1 White, 1.36@1.36½.

CORN is lower—sales 490,000 bushels—Ungraded, 52@53½; No. 3, 53@53½; steamer 53@54.

OATS are lower—sales 131,000 bushels—Mixed western, 39½@41; white do., 40@46.

Beef steady—Extra mess, 12.00@12.50.

Lard at 7.55.

SUGAR is dull—Fair to good Refining, 7¼@7¾; Standard A, 9¼@9½; granulated, 9⅝; powdered, 9¾; crushed, 9¾.

MOLASSES firm—New Orleans, 44@60.

PETROLEUM firm—Crude, 6¾@7½; refined, 7¾; united, 89¼.

TALLOW at 6¼@6 5-16.

PORK firmer—old mess, 11,15; New 00.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 29. Flour is steady.

Wheat—No. 2 Spring, 1.14⅝; No. 2 Red winter, 1.16½.

Corn is lower—No. 2, 35½.

Oats lower—No. 2 27.

RYE—No. 2, 68½@71½.

BARLEY at 74@75.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Three deaths occurred in the city last week.

The city schools resumed their session yesterday.

D. H. Tribon, U. S. N., was at the Exchange, Sunday.

R. Perkins & Son have a lot of refined porgy oil for sale.

The Corban will meet at the residence of Prof. Sewall, Thursday.

We have received Wheelden's *Musical Journal* for the month of April.

The pews at the Central church will be sold this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The milliners are beginning to move on to New York to attend the spring openings.

Mr. Mayo, one of the proprietors of the Somerset *Reporter*, was in the city yesterday.

See what Wm. E. Mann has to say about "Polyform," for the relief of neuralgic pains.

Regular meeting of the City Government will occur one week from this evening.

The finder of a bunch of small keys will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

It is reported that the State Liquor Agency will be located on Exchange street.

Mr. A. W. Benson at the Maine Central depot is the agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Route.

Messrs. Dole & Gould are photographing the graduating class of the Bangor High School.

The remains of Mr. Ward, late station agent at Vanceboro, passed through the city yesterday.

It is stated that Portland parties are trying to buy Little Pete, now owned by G. J. Shaw of Detroit.

In straw hats, higher crowns than ever, in numerous styles, will be offered to the trade this summer.

There is a prospect that the shops of the Evans Rifle Company at Mechanic Falls will start again soon.

The jail workshop, which has been shut down for the past two weeks, resumed operations yesterday.

Phenix Temple of Honor of Bucksport and Verona Grange are about to lease a hall of Mr. James Emery.

Mr. George Frizzell, formerly of the Snell House, Houlton, has been engaged as assistant clerk at the Exchange.

The New Book of Chronicles, published by R. O. Robbins, Esq., of the Newport *Times*, is for sale by all news agents.

The advanced class will meet for the last time at Music Hall Thursday evening. Music by Messrs. Andrews and Kimball.

There will be a meeting of the Art Association this evening. An exhibition of drawings will be the principal feature of the evening.

Yesterday the steamers of the Sanford Line commenced the spring arrangement of three trips a week between the Penobscot and Boston.

The leap year dance will occur at Music Hall this evening. The affair is entirely under the management of the ladies and a pleasant time is anticipated.

The first of April the Assessors begin their annual task. Then the horse, which to-day is sound, kind and cheap at $250, will be sick and lame, and dear at $75.

A pair of horses attached to a rack, partially filled with lumber, went across the bridge at a lively gait yesterday afternoon. Both were captured before doing any damage.

Mr. Pritchard of the Bangor Band, is meeting with marked success with his subscription book for the concert next month. We hope the sale of tickets will be very large.

It is expected that Gov. Davis and staff and Gen. Chamberlain and staff will attend the exhibition drill and ball under the auspices of the Auburn Light Infantry, next month.

Union meetings will be held in Concert Hall every evening this week; prayer and praise meetings at half-past seven o'clock, preaching at quarter before eight by Evangelist Sevey. The seats are free and all are invited.

A SAD CASE. A Charleston correspondent writes that Mr. George Lawry of that town left there four weeks ago Monday for Leadville, Colorado, and on Friday last his father received a despatch announcing that he had died of the measels pneumonia. He was a young man much respected.

The following gentlemen were elected by the Penobscot Agricultural Society as delegates to attend the convention to be held in City Council room Thursday next at ten o'clock A. M., to elect a member of the State Board of Agriculture: Amos C. Leighton, E. P. Ferguson, E. M. Freeman, A. W. McMahon, E. H. Gregory.

In another column, N. M. Jones & Co. announce that they are the sole agents in Maine for the celebrated confectionery manufactured by Jas. Dickwork & Son, New York, and S. F. Whitman & Son, Philadelphia. They also have a fine assortment of fruit, nuts, canned goods and country produce, at No. 10 West Market Square.

ENTERTAINMENT. A very pleasant entertainment was given at the Grange Hall, Saturday night, by the ladies of the Queen City Grange. A bountiful supper was served from six until eight o'clock, after which an interesting programme was presented. Readings, recitations, music, etc., formed the attractions of the evening and the allotted time was passed in a most agreeable manner.

REFORM CLUB. The business meeting of the Reform Club last evening was one of unusual interest. The members of the Crusade were present in large numbers, in response to an invitation from the Club. Speeches and recitations preceeded a liberal supply of refreshments. The Club is in a very flourishing condition, receiving accessions to its membership weekly.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE. On the outside of this morning's issue will be found the full report of the Hale Investigation Committee on the recent attempt to steal the State. The report occupies considerable of our space and should be carefully read by all loyal citizens, as it gives in detail the desperate measures that were resorted to by a class of men who were ready to avail themselves of any villainous scheme that would aid them in their attempt to gain control of the Government.

NEWPORT ITEMS. Our correspondent writes: Easter Sabbath was observed at the Methodist church last Sunday evening. The altar was covered with beautiful flowers, mostly furnished through the kindness of Mrs. Dr. Potter, to whose fine taste in the selection and arrangement of the decorations the society are greatly indebted. Rev. B. B. Byrne, pastor, preached an able and very interesting discourse, appropriate to the occasion. Fine music was rendered by the church choir. ——The supper and sociable at the vestry last Saturday evening was largely attended and was a very enjoyable occasion.

RESCUED BY THE DALLAS. On Wednesday last the revenue cutter Dallas, Capt. Hodgdon, while on a cruise westward, discovered the schooner Mary A. Rice, of Bucksport, Clay master, bound from New York to Bucksport with a cargo of coal, anchored in thirty fathoms of water near Thatcher's Island (Cape Ann), by two anchors, 120 fathoms of chain and masts gone. A violent northwest gale was prevailing, accompanied by terrific gusts, a snow storm commencing, the sea running high, breaking over and around the schooner with a fury that momentarily threatened her destruction. The Dallas, with great difficulty and much danger, succeeding in getting a hawser fast at the second trial, and towed the vessel to Gloucester harbor.

FOR THE LADIES. There is one new hat this summer that is odd enough to become fashionable with women who like striking things, and the milliners have already marked it for a favorite. It is of the finest black chip, and has a high, sloping crown, and a rather wide brim lined with yellow Florence braid, and the ways in which it can be twisted, are manifold. Among the pretty things for midsummer are round hats, scarf mantles, and fans of white muslin trimmed with lace. The hats are of the most picturesque shapes with soft crowns, not lined, and indented brims shaped by wires and covered with open work embraidery imitating the Irish point lace. A cluster of large flowers and a few knots of satin ribbon complete the trimming.

EASTER MONDAY BALL. The Hibernian Mutual Benevolent Society gave their thirteenth annual ball in Music Hall last evening. The attendance was larger than has been known for the past six years, the galleries being literally packed in every part, while the floor was thronged with merry dancers. Andrews' orchestra occupied its accustomed position on the stage and as usual the music was all that could be desired. The floor was very politely managed by Mr. D. J. Kane, with an efficient corps of aids, and the well arranged programme afforded enjoyment for all until a late hour. At intermission the dancers adjourned to Hibernian Hall, where the tables were spread with a tempting array of viands, the refreshments being served by the Jamesons. The proceeds of the ball, which must necessarily be large, will be used for the benefit of the sufferers in Ireland.

BUCKSPORT. The M. E. Sabbath School at Bucksport gave an Easter concert on Sunday evening. The church was richly decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. The music, consisting of several chants, anthems and hymns, was finely rendered by Miss Anna M. Hall, Miss Cora Hill and Messrs. Parker Spofford and S. C. Homer, Miss Jennie L. Sherman, organist. The concert was arranged by Mrs. J. W. Shute. It was a rich entertainment and received by a very large audience. The scenery was prepared for the occasion by Mr. Rufus H. Emery, and under his management added much to the interest of the occasion. During a recitation by Miss Alice Howes, entitled "Easter Morning," at the angel's words "He is risen," the words appeared in colored letters on the scenery, and soon after a beautiful crown richly studded with jewels came out as by magic.

LUMBER. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "The market continues active and firm, with the distribution increasing as the season advances. The demand for pine is good and prices are well sustained. There is, however, less export movement, owing to the advanced cost of lumber here. As the markets abroad have not responded to this advance, shippers do not find it remunerative to operate largely. Eastern grades are coming more freely, and some 500,000 feet have arrived during the past fortnight. About all the lumber on the Penobscot and Kennebec has been required for the building of ice houses, and hence the supply will be considerably lessened. Prices have advanced on spruce about 30 and 40 per cent. since last fall, while clapboards have advanced 50 per cent. Extras and clears were quoted at $17 to $19 six months ago, and to-day prices are $28 to 30. Southern pine is in good demand. Prices continue firm, and dimension factory, which sold at $26 three months ago readily commands $30 to-day in a retail way."

MUSICAL NOTES. Charles Santley has declined to sing at the forthcoming Musical Festival at Leeds, England, on account of the committee having offered him but half his usual terms. Col. Mapleson's deficit this season is said to be $40,000. It is remarkable that he persists in giving Italian opera, when such losses are his yearly complaint. He played the violoncello in an Italian orchestra prior to becoming an opera manager. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was recently presented to Verdi, who complimented her upon her interpretation of *Aida* and other impersonations. Mlle. Anna de Belocca has just become a member of the Mapleson Opera Company. The Queen of Spain has presented Mdme. Christine Nilsson with some magnificent diamonds. The subscriptions for the Patti performances at the Gaiete, Paris, amount to 500,000 francs. Mr. P. S. Gilmore thinks the Boston Handel and Haydn Society did not do justice to his "Columbia." Madame Lablache, of Her Majesty's Opera Company, will locate in New York or Boston, as a teacher. Concerts given by ladies of rank in public halls are the latest fashionable freak in England. American friends will congratulate Miss Laura Harris on her recent great success at Milan. Miss Isabel Stone has closed her engagement with the Gilmore Concert Company.

DO THE FRIENDS RESIDE HERE? Yesterday the Postmaster received a letter from Simeon Grant, of Orono, stating that he had heard from his son, consequently the letter addressed to "The friends of Chas. Grant," did not belong to him. The letter was also returned and now awaits an owner. It will be remembered that this letter contained the particulars of the death of one Chas. Grant, who fell from aloft while at sea. If the friends of the unfortunate man reside here they can get the letter by calling at the post office.

Police Court.

James Morrisey, who figured in the Police Court last week, came up again yesterday and was committed to jail for sixty days.

Billy Cochran was also arraigned for drunkenness and dealt with in a similar manner.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following officers were elected in the towns named:

PASSADUMKEAG.

Moderator, E. G. Haynes; Town Clerk, Frank Haynes; Selectmen, E. G. Haynes, J. W. Dennis, C. L. Hathaway; Treasurer, Wm. Leonard; Town Agent, E. G. Haynes; Collector, C. L. Hathaway.

GREENFIELD.

Moderator, R. Johnston; Clerk, B. R. Wheeler; Selectmen and Assessors, B. C. Wheeler, J. M. White, Jere. Avery; Overseers of the Poor, W. H. Littlefield, Hiram White, N. Twichell; Supervisor of Schools, Louis White; Constable, W. H. White. No party lines drawn.

GREENFIELD.

Our correspondent writes: The Fusionists elected all their officers in Greenfield, Monday by a two-thirds vote. They report the town debt two thousand dollars more than when they came into power. The debt has increased one-third in three years, but still they cry out how economical and how cheap they are getting along.

THE RED BEACH QUARRIES.
A Growing Industry.

Our Calais correspondent S. writes: Few of your readers are aware of the amount of business carried on at the works of the Maine Granite Company, situated at Red Beach. To Mr. C. H. Newton is the credit due for starting this new enterprise which has grown rapidly for the past four years. The stock of this company is principally owned in Calais and bids fair to be a good investment.

The works are situated about three miles from the harbor, and are of the best and most improved in this country, and I might say equal to those in any country. The superintendent, Mr. Geo. McGlashan, is a practical stone polisher of twenty years practice, has under his charge forty experienced workmen, and to this fact is partially due the great call for granite polished at these works. Orders are received from the northern and western States where this granite is becoming quite popular.

The advantage of polished granite over marble for monumental and architectural purposes are being fully recognized by dealers and purchasers in this country on account of its cleanliness, brilliancy and durability. In Europe where polished granite has been in use for over fifty years it still remains as perfect and bright as when first polished. The stone improves in quality as they progress in quarrying, and is pronounced by judges to be superior to the Scotch.

Among the other industries at Red Beach and controlled by Mr. Newton are the plaster mills, which are running night and day, the only trouble being to secure vessels for shipping the plaster.

Facilities for making superphosphate of lime has recently been added to the mill. This is a reliable fertilizer and is becoming known and much used by farmers in all parts of New England.

Sporting News.

Dan Mace will train and drive Judge Fullerton the coming season.

The trotting horse Voltaire will be managed this year by W. H. Crawford.

The Worcesters play the Yale College team at New Haven, April 7.

York of the Providence team has opened a base ball emporium in that city.

The racer Crown Prince has been sold to John Splan. He is said to have shown a trial in 2:16.

Joshua Wilkins of Braintree recently returned from Kentucky with eleven very finely bred pony horses.

The Albanys will make an eastern trip in April, and it is probable that three games will be played in Boston.

The second Monday in April has been decided on for the billiard match in France between Slosson and Vignaux. In practice, recently, Slosson ran 965 points without freezing the balls, and the performance has made him a warm favorite.

W. K. Vanderbilt intends establishing an American horse exchange in New York after the style of London Tattersalls. He has already purchased for the purpose land on Broadway, Fiftieth street and Seventh avenue, valued at $200,000.

The first competition in the subscription glass-ball and rifle matches inaugurated by the Raymond Sportsman's club took place at Bellevue range Friday. H. Dutton made the best score in the glass-ball match and W. Charles in the rifle match.

The entries for the spring running meeting of the National Fair Association at Washington, to be held in May, number 141, and the prizes amount to $25,000. The trotting meeting also promises to be a success.

James R. Keene's horses had a safe trip across the Atlantic, and all arrived in England in good condition. They are to be trained by Joseph Dawson, who recently won the Lincolnshire handicap with Rosy Cross.

Eight men are in training for positions in the four-oared boat of the Saugerties (N. Y.) Rowing club, and Saugerties will be as well represented on the Schuylkill next July as it was on Saratoga lake last year.

The Princeton college four will row their first race this year in the class regatta for the college cup, at Burlington, N. J., and then will meet Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill.

"THE LITERARY SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY."

An eminent English authority recently pronounced SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY "The greatest literary success of the century." The *New England Journal of Education* says: America may well be proud of such a magazine." The *Illustrated London News* considers it "one of the marvels of the day." The *London Illustrated* (Penny) *Paper* says: "With its inimitably finished gems of drawing and engraving, it is the wonder and admiration of the art-world." The April number just issued ends the XIXth volume, which is exceptionally brilliant. The *New York Evening Post*, *Hartford Courant*, and other papers, speak of the series by Eugene Schuyler on "Peter the Great," as "the most notable event in modern magazine literature." The style is so simple and yet so graphic that it interests not only men of letters but the young, and is read as a text book in the schools. It is understood that the causes and beginnings of Nihilism in Russia will be traced by Mr. Schuyler in the course of his narrative.

Rev. Dr. Eggleston writes of Mr. George W. Cable and his story, "The Grandissimes," in SCRIBNER: "If Cable can hold that gait, the rest of us who write American stories must surrender to him. What a superb piece of work it is!"

SCRIBNER'S is the only American periodical that has as yet established a large circulation abroad; the edition in England being 10,500. It now enters upon its second decade, and the work of winning a second hundred thousand at home. Its readers to-day are estimated at more than half a million.

The publishers of SCRIBNER announce that all new subscribers after this date who take the back numbers, beginning November last, will receive instead of the six unbound numbers the bound volume, November, '79 to April, '80, (containing all of "Success with Small Fruits," and the opening chapters of "Peter the Great," "The Grandissimes," and "Louisiana,") without extra charge. The subscription price is $4.00 a year.

Business Items.

LISTEN TO THIS.

The unbiased opinion of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that Kidney-Wort is the greatest discovery yet, for curing Kidney and Liver troubles, piles and constipation. It acts on both Kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system. d&w1w

SUFFERING WOMAN. There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, Kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

march27 d&w1w

"THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE in the world." The *Old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. Small reduced to 35 cents; large, $1.

feb11 d&w3m7

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE. The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring rennovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

march25 d&w2w

WORKINGMEN. Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

march25 d&w2w

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15th, 1880.

MR. EDWARD CUSHING, General Manager, Portland, Bangor & Machias Steamboat Company.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Haynes, Pillsbury & Co., saying that they are negotiating with you for White Lead for your Steamers, and that our brand has been represented as inferior in quality, &c., &c., by parties having other brands of Lead to sell.

We would say, that we *not only guarantee our "Phœnix"* brand of Lead to be *perfectly pure* but to *give entire satisfaction*.

If after using it, you are not satisfied that the quality is *fully equal to any Lead* you have ever used, you *need not pay for it*.

Yours Truly,
ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.

PORTLAND, Me., March 17th, 1880.

HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO., Bangor, Me.

Send me one thousand (1000) pounds of the "*Phœnix*" White Lead.

(Signed) EDWARD CUSHING,
General Manager Portland, Bangor & Machias Steamboat Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15th, 1880.

Messrs. HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO., Bangor.

GENTS: You are hereby authorized to *guarantee* and *warrant* the "Phœnix" brand of White Lead to be *strictly pure, perfectly white* and *fine*, and of a spreading capacity *ten per cent. greater* than any other Lead in the market.

To any party using the "*Phœnix*" Lead, and not finding it as represented above, *refund the money* and charge the same to us.

Yours, &c.,
ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.

march19 1m

DEAL WITH BOWLER & MERRILL No. 7 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, BANGOR, IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN THE VERY BEST AND SAFEST SECURITIES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cts., postage free. Sold by all druggists. Parsons, Bangs & Co., wholesale druggists, 117 and 119 Middle St., General Agents for Maine. 1y june2

From the Proprietors of

G. W. SIMMONS & SON.

Spring and Summer Samples are already in the hands of our New England and Western Agents, and we are taking orders for immediate delivery. At present, we fill orders in four days from receipt. *Many of the styles will be quickly closed, and we ask an early examination.*

If there is any city or village which this paper reaches where we are not at present represented, correspondence is invited, and if suitable agent is found, we will at once place a full line of samples on exhibition.

This season's line of Samples are superior in style and quality to any previously shown, and are certain to attract *great attention* and *command large trade*. We instruct our Agents to guarantee to each customer a perfect fit, and to warrant the color and quality of every sample shown. We hold ourselves personally responsible for the exact fulfilment of every contract. The price of each article is plainly printed on every sample card, and will be found to correspond with the prices asked at our place of business in Boston. Suits are sent with privilege of examining, and no one is asked to keep anything that is not perfectly satisfactory.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
Oak Hall, Boston,
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.
(FIFTY YEARS ESTABLISHED.)
Military and Sportsman's Goods. Tents, hammocks, &c., &c.

march12 2tawlm

We are now raising flowers with natural stems, and can furnish bouquets WITHOUT WIRES, if preferred. We mean to have

A DAILY MORNING SUPPLY

of these desirable productions, as well as of our

Superior Cut Flowers.

Designs made to order beautifully and promptly. Orders solicited for all occasions. Send or come to

HARLOW'S DRUG STORE,
4 SMITH BLOCK.

feb26

CHAS. S. PEARL,
(Successor to Pearl & Webb)
Real Estate Broker, Insurance Agent,
—AND—
AUCTIONEER.
Office—22 West Market Square.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symtoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW

Room Papers,

AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Our stock is large, embracing the

Novelties of the Season,

and was purchased before the late advance, and will be sold lower than prices rule in the larger markets. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.

A. H. ROBERTS & SON,

NO. 7 MAIN STREET.

march16 eod1w

Best in the World

PUREST THE
FINEST GENUINE
AND WILL
BEST BEAR
IN THE WORLD THIS CUT.

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THOS. McGRAW, President.
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WAITT & BOND,
AGENTS, 53 Blackstone Street, BOSTON.

The Most Popular Fine Cut Tobacco Manufactured in Detroit, and the great favorite in all Western cities.

march4 MW&F4w

SCHOOL SONG BOOKS

Standard Singing Books: for High Schools, ***High School Choir***, ($1.00); for Girls' Normal schools, EVEREST'S ***School Song Book***, (60 *cts.*); for upper Grammar Classes, ***Grammar School Choir***, (60 *cts.*); general collection for Schools, ***Whippoorwill***, (50 *cts.*); and for Primary Schools, ***American School Music Reader, Book I***, (35 *cts.*)

Valuable Large Collections of Piano Music.

Each book has from 200 to 250 pages, and costs $2.00 in Boards and $2.50 in Cloth.

Cluster of Gems. 43 pieces, moderately difficult
Gems of the Dance. 79 of the best Waltzes, etc.
Gems of Strauss. 80 splendid Strauss pieces.
Pianoforte Gems. 100 pieces. Great variety.
Home Circle, Vol. 1. 170 easy pieces.
" " " 2. 142 pieces. 22 for 4 hands.
Parlor Music, Vol. 1. 60 easy pieces.
" " " 2. 60 " "
Creme de la Creme, Vol. 1. 43 difficult pieces
" " " " 2. 42 " "
Fountain of Gems. 97 easy Piano pieces.
Welcome Home. 70 " " "
Pearls of Melody. 50 pieces, medium difficulty
Pianist's Album. 112 pieces. Fine collection.

The above 14 books contain nearly all the popular piano pieces ever published.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

march20 W&S&wtap'80

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Timber Lands
—AND—
REAL ESTATE IN BANGOR,
—AND—
STEAM SAW MILL IN OLDTOWN.

to close an Estate's interest therein.

Will be sold at Public Auction in Bangor, on TUESDAY, April 20th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously disposed of at private sale, the following Real Estate in Bangor, viz:

First—The three story double tenement house on Hancock Street at the corner of Pine Street, being Lot No. 63 and part of Lot No. 61, according to Bulfinch's Plan, extended by Treat, being sixty feet on Pine Street and 110 feet on Hancock Street, with passage way in common from Pine Street.

Second—The one story cottage house, with stable on easterly side of Pine Street, lot 30 feet front, and extending back 110 feet, being the northerly part of Lot No. 64, which includes passage way in common with first parcel.

Third—The two story double tenement, and one story cottage house and small tenement on Lot No. 59, east side of Pine Street, between Hancock and Washington streets, Lot 50 feet by 110 feet.

Fourth—The two story double tenement, stable and lots on Howard Street, leading from Cumberland Street, adjoining the old Oldtown R. Road depot lot. Said lots are 140 feet on Howard street and 270 feet on Cumberland street.

Fifth—The Millmore house and lot, on westerly side of Carroll Street, near Third street. The lot is 75 by 110 feet.

Sixth—The Scott house and lot, on State Street Avenue; lot 30 by 10 feet.

N. B. The sale of the aforedescribed property will commence with the first parcel, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises.

The following Timber Lands will be sold the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., at "The Penobscot Exchange," Exchange Street, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

First—About 4000 acres in the town of Lowell, County of Penobscot, known as the "Howell Strip."

Second—Five-sixths part undivided of about 2000 acres in Greenfield, County of Penobscot, formerly known as the Wm. Howard & Son's land, being lots No. 1, 2 and 3, Rgs. 10, 11, and 12 and lot No. 5, R. 12.

Third—Lot of land in Milford, 711 acres, being the northerly half of River Lot, No. 5, formerly Wm. Howard's.

Fourth—Undivided half part of T. No. 2, R. 7, Penobscot County, 10,000 acres, known as the "Soldier Town."

Fifth—Undivided fourth part of 10,000 acres in Williamsburg and Barnard, County of Piscataquis.

Sixth—Undivided half part of about 1,000 acres in Barnard and Williamsburg, County of Piscataquis,—Lots No. 67, 146 and 147 in Barnard, and lots No. 66, 71, 72 and 73 in Williamsburgh.

Seventh—About 12,000 acres in T. No. 5, R. 9, Piscataquis County, known as "Elliotsville."

Eighth—About 2500 acres in T. No. 6, R. 9, Piscataquis County, being a part of the Iron Works town, known as the "Mixer Tract."

Ninth—Undivided fourth part of about 18,000 acres in the town of Kingsbury, Piscataquis County.

Tenth—Also, the Hamblen & Lancaster Steam Saw Mill at Upper Stillwater, with the Engine and nine steam plain cylinder boilers, 36 in diam. 36 feet long; mill building 78 feet by 115 feet, with brick boiler room additional; containing gang, edgers, shingle machines, clapboard machine, with the land and boom privileges thereto belonging.

Terms and conditions made known at time of sale.

R. S. PRESCOTT, Auctioneer.

Bangor, March 26th, 1880. eod

Notice.

This is to certify that my wife, Sarah E. Hall, has left my bed and board without just cause. I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL L. HALL.

Newburgh, March 27th, 1880.

march29 eM3x*

NOTICE.

March 10th, 1880.

After this date I shall pay no bills unless contracted by myself or by my written order.

(Signed) S. L. MERRILL.

march11 eod4w

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[Concluded from first page.]

open to the improper and fraudulent use of public money.

Your committee find that this rule has been repeatedly violated by the Governor and Council for the year 1879. In many cases where money was needed for a particular purpose and the appropriation for that purpose was found to be exhausted, the charge was made against some appropriation in no respect related to the subject matter of the claim allowed, and the money taken from it on the warrant of the Governor and Council.

In the space within which this "report" must be confined we cannot give the details as to the extent to which the late Governor and Council carried this practice of using public moneys for purposes other than those for which they were appropriated by the Legislature.

The "Free High School" appropriation seems to have been a favorite fund upon which to draw whenever the Governor and Council wanted more money.

We have had copies of this appropriation and the account kept with it taken, and submit them as a part of the testimony and call attention to them.

Of the appropriation for "Free High Schools" $15,474.97 were drawn and expended for legitimate purposes, while $8,703.23 were drawn and used for purposes entirely alien to the nature of the fund, the largest item being the $4,000 drawn by warrant of the Governor and paid to him on December 31, 1879. Other appropriations were overdrawn, no attention being paid to the limitation fixed by the Legislature. These are shown by the "accounts" which are submitted as a part of the testimony.

Special attention is called to the appropriation for printing which has been overdrawn, $1,113.48, and in the account of Pillsbury & Co., the State printers, and the papers filed by them as their vouchers for moneys drawn from the treasury, no voucher or account is found for the payment of $1000 on October 7, 1879. It is claimed that demands for printing yet remain unsettled, but this apparent overpayment of public money should be closely looked into and proper vouchers should be insisted upon whenever settlement is made.

THE MONEY DRAWN BY GOV. GARCELON DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

These amount to six thousand dollars. They were drawn in the usual manner, on reports of a committee of the Council approved by the Governor and were as follows:

December 24, 1879, $1,000 for protection of public property; on appropriation for military purposes.

December 31, 1879, $1,000, for counsel fees and professional service for the State; on the contingent fund of the Governor and Council.

December 31, 1879, $4,000, for expense incurred for police services; on the appropriation for Free High Schools.

In neither case does any receipt, account or voucher appear with the report, or among any papers of the Governor and Council.

The money was drawn in advance of its uses, with no accompanying statement as to how it was to be used, taken from funds appropriated for other specific purposes, and expended, if at all, without any warrant of law.

We call special attention on this point to the statement of Governor Garcelon, which is found in full in the printed testimony, and which contains the narration of the remarkable facts and circumstances surrounding this transaction as viewed from the Governor's standpoint.

The sum and substance of that statement is that the money was drawn and used for payment of the force which Governor Garcelon placed in and about the State House during the last month of his administration, and in many cases running forward into what is commonly called the "Lamson," or "Smith," or "Fusion" government.

It is not claimed that any warrant of law existed for the payment of a dollar of this money after Governor Garcelon, on Wednesday, January 7, went out of office.

The Governor himself does not claim that any such payment by him was authorized by law, and yet, as he admits, he has as late as February 20th, paid money out in considerable sums to persons presenting claims to him, exactly as though the funds of the State in his hands were subject only to his own discretion in their use. It was in testimony before the committee that from the 18th day of November to the time of the convening of the legislature, a force was gathered in the State House which was gradually augmented in numbers by the addition of new recruits until the roll numbered over 100 men. In the first instance the number was not large, but as the time for the session of the legislature drew close at hand, when the fruits of this conspiracy were to be realized in the election of a Governor and other State officers, this body of men was rapidly increased and guns and fixed ammunition were provided to meet any resistance which should be offered to this usurpation of the rights of those lawfully elected by the people. These men were distributed in and about the State House, under the general supervision of the superintendent and Capt. R. W. Black, a democratic lawyer of Augusta.

It appeared that these men were recruited from different cities in the State; that most of them were irresponsible and that some of them were graduates of jails and the State Prison, and of this last number was one man whom Governor Garcelon acknowledged that he pardoned during the past year. It further appeared from the testimony of the Superintendent that after the arms and ammunition were brought from Bangor, these men were drilled in their use until he expostulated against the proceeding. It also appeared from his testimony, that he caused the guns borne by our soldiers in the war, to be loaded with powder and cut lead and kept in a room convenient to the rotunda, where they could be used upon the citizens of this State in case of an emergency. The men were supplied with police badges and clubs at the expense of the State. A roll of these men and a list of those of their number who had served sentences in the public jails and in the State Prison will be found in the testimony taken before the committee. No proper excuse or justification and no warrant of law is found for the employment of this extraordinary body of men. The legislature of last year in the interest of economy provided for only two night watchmen to protect the State House, and the superintendent had no authority to employ a larger number. The men did not form any part of the police of the city of Augusta. Even in case of threatened insurrection the Governor is restricted to the employment of the militia if he requires more than the police of the city, in order to preserve public order and tranquillity; but in no case is he authorized to employ a body of reckless men, subject to no discipline and responsible to no commanding officer, to be paid out of the treasury of the State; in whose hands arms are placed, and to whose discretion or want of discretion are exposed the lives of citizens in times of great public agitation and excitement. It was in testimony before your committee from Doctor Lancaster, the Superintendent, that it was contemplated by some of the Fusion leaders at Augusta to raise the money to meet these extra expenses by private subscription. The difficulties in the way of paying this unauthorized force which belonged to neither the civil nor military departments, which was without warrant of law and unnecessary for any legitimate purposes was undoubtedly felt and appreciated, but according to the testimony of Governor Garcelon, he solved the difficulty by brushing aside the law, and not only defrayed these expenses from the public treasury, but just as his term of office expired drew out large sums of money, a part of which he now claims to have paid out, and a part of which he admits he still holds. The receipted roll to be found in the testimony, shows that the payment to these men in full up to January 7, 1880, when the term of Governor Garcelon expired, amounted to over nine hundred and fifty dollars. This money was drawn on the warrant of the Governor, and by him paid to Adj't. Gen. Leavitt, and by Gen. Leavitt paid to the men. It will be borne in mind that the thousand dollars paid Leavitt for this purpose was not the same money as that paid to him at another time and for another purpose and which has since been refunded by him to the State Treasury. It will be remembered that Governor Garcelon on the 24th day of December drew one thousand dollars, and on the thirty-first day of the same month drew five thousand dollars more; of this sum one thousand dollars was paid over to Leavitt, January 7th, 1880, *for the purpose* of paying this force; for the balance of the five thousand dollars, Governor Garcelon received the checks of the State Treasurer, drawn on different banks and each payable to his order. There is not any pretense that at this time any expense which the Governor would be authorized by law to pay, had occurred, and was unprovided for. These checks Governor Garcelon, in person, immediately presented for payment, endorsing them as an individual and received the money for them, and he now admits that he did not deposit it in any bank, and returned no account of it to any officer of the State. When called upon to account for this money, traced to his possession, Governor Garcelon produced before your committee, receipts for money paid to various persons, (including the one thousand dollars paid Adj't. Gen. Leavitt) from December 26th, 1879, to February 20th, 1880, which amounted to the sum of $3,744. This left in his hands the sum of $2,256, for which he had not accounted; of this sum he claimed to have paid A. P. Gould for counsel fees, $500; to the members of his Council, $465; to special police, $106; for sundry bills and extra expenses, $100; and for incidentals, $129; amounting in all to $1,300, which left in his hands $956 of the public moneys, which he admits has never been paid to any person, and has never been refunded to the State. An analysis of the receipts produced, discloses the fact, that if correct they show that out of the whole $3,744 paid out by Governor Garcelon, $2,176 was paid B. F. Lancaster, Superintendent of Public Buildings, between the second day of January and the nineteenth day of February. It was supposed by the committee in the first instance that this sum was paid to the force about the State House above mentioned, but further investigation disclosed the fact that this force had been paid in full up to January 8th. When questioned, Doctor Lancaster could only account for the expenditure of about five hundred dollars of the money received by him from the Governor, leaving about $1500 with no intelligible account of where it had gone, or to what purpose it had been appropriated. Your committee were not impressed with the accuracy of these receipts. It appeared from Lancaster's testimony that after Governor Garcelon had left your committee on Monday last, he sent for Dr. Lancaster to come to his room, and that he there wrote out the receipt for $300, bearing date February 20th, 1880, and also that he wrote in ink another receipt which he said had previously been written with a lead pencil.

It is clear that no accuracy can be expected in such vouchers. Dr. Lancaster claims that the rolls upon which the names of the men were borne, are in the hands of Gov. Garcelon; this, Gov. Garcelon denies; and claims that he produces the receipts of Lancaster, and that he is accountable for the money. But it is certain that little reliance can be placed in the evidence of payments of the public moneys when no bill has been audited and no items are given to be preserved as vouchers. Of the money claimed to have been paid by Gov. Garcelon, a large sum was paid after he ceased to hold any office in the State. His term expired January 7, 1880; instead of returning the moneys he wrongfully held, and accounting for what he had used, he went on paying out this money to persons not in the employ of the State with a reckless improvidence which would have been the subject of censure had the money been his own. Whoever went to him with a claim, whether it was legal or otherwise, received pay. One instance will be sufficient. In the early part of his administration, members of his Council received double mileage. This as a matter of form they paid back—or what they claimed to be the same thing—did not take their mileage for the next session. The matter rested until the close or near the close of the administration of Gov. Garcelon when the Councillors applied to him for re-payment and he complied with their request and paid them. The amount of the sum so paid, including the double mileage and some other bills, was $465. January 16th, eight days after Gov. Garcelon's term of office expired, he paid G. W. French $100 for staff duty. Another sum of $229 is charged for sundry bills. For all these payments there are no vouchers, and no man can say that they are correctly made. Nor is the account of Dr. Lancaster without its peculiarities. He admits that he has sold one carpet belonging to the State, for which he has not as yet accounted, and your committee have taken testimony showing that he procured a carpet for the library, and purchased too much by about thirty-three yards for the purpose. This surplus he cut off and sold, and has not yet rendered an account for the amount received. No mention is found of the fact of such sale, in any public record connected with any department of State. Dr. Lancaster says he has not settled his account with the State, and intends to account for the money received by him. But the transaction is one which should not be sanctioned. Great abuse is liable to creep in, if the superintendent can buy new carpets and sell the surplus without any official action authorizing him so to do, and without making an account for the money he receives. Dr. Lancaster also admits that he paid some of the so-called police five dollars for twenty-four hours' service. This seems to your committee to be rather extravagant, considering the character of the men employed, especially when the law restricts watchmen in his department to two persons and defines their compensation.

It is clear to the committee that the public funds to a very large amount have been unlawfully drawn from the State treasury, and have been misapplied. A considerable sum of the money is still retained, in open violation of the Statutes of this State. If any official, upon leaving office, and after the expiration of his term can, upon any pretext whatever, take from the treasury funds belonging to the State and disburse them at pleasure to parties claiming to have demands against the State, there is no longer any safety for the public moneys, but they can be plundered and squandered without any limit, and we may well be filled with apprehensions, when we see a transaction like this where, if there was no actual criminal intent, there is such a reckless disregard of consequences and of law as to amount to a crime against the people whose trust the confidence have been violated and abused. It is difficult to believe that Governor Garcelon did not know the danger and wickedness of such a proceeding. He and his Council must have known that such acts were in violation of law and in contravention of common prudence and honesty, and the desperation with which this scheme to perpetuate their own power has been pursued, may arise from the vain hope that they might be able to hide from the eyes of the people, these irregularities which only require to be exposed in order to be condemned. Your committee recommend that the attention of the Attorney General be called to the large amounts now in the hands of either Governor Garcelon or Dr. Lancaster, and to the amounts drawn by E. F. Pillsbury & Co., for which there appear to be no vouchers; and that such proceedings be instituted as will protect the interests of the State and vindicate the demands of public justice.

THE POSITION IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

On March 4, 1880, the clerk of the committee, George D. Bisbee, Esq., who has been most faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, acting under the unanimous vote of the committee, addressed the following letter of notification to Governor Garcelon and each member of his council with the exception of Mr. Moody, who had already appeared and testified before the committee, and Mr. Parker, of Aroostook county, to whom a telegraphic notice to the same effect was sent:

AUGUSTA, March 4th, 1880.

SIR:—I am directed by unanimous vote of the committee on investigation into election returns and expenditure and appropriation of the public money to inform you that the committee has investigated into and taken testimony upon the subject matter committed to it by the Legislature, including the acts of the Governor and Council upon said election returns and the appropriation of public moneys under their control and that an opportunity will be offered for you to appear before said committee on Monday the eighth day of March, at the Capitol in Augusta to testify and make explanation upon the matter before said committee. Parties appearing before the committee will be allowed the usual fees for travel and attendance.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GEORGE D. BISBEE,
Clerk of Committee.

No one of the ex-members of the Council so notified has seen fit to appear before your committee in response to such notice. Mr. Foster who is absent in a distant State has responded in a courteous letter, regretting his inability to be present as he is so far away. Mr. Fogg has replied in a long letter which goes into the testimony, and which has already been published in some of the State newspapers. Governor Garcelon has appeared and given extended testimony which is herewith submitted.

The weight of all the testimony rests so heavily upon these members of Governor Garcelon's council who have refused to come forward as they have had ample opportunity of doing, to explain or deny the acts which the testimony leaves at their doors, that your committee bearing in mind the well known rule that no witness, if forced to appear, can be compelled to testify to facts involving him in a crime, have concluded to leave these men where the testimony leaves them, exercising the privilege, invoked by criminals for ages past, of not testifying against themselves. Their names and residences are as follows: Charles H. Chase, Portland; Frank M. Fogg, Auburn; Simon S. Brown, Fairfield; Halsey H. Monroe, Thomaston; Frederick G. Parker, Presque Isle.

GOVERNOR GARCELON.

Hon. Alonzo Garcelon whose term of office as Governor was made notorious by the events into which your committee have been examining, came forward when called and his testimony which we submit is long and cannot fail to be read with deep interest. It is but just to say that, while before your committee, Governor Garcelon always declared himself willing to disclose everything that he knew relating to the investigation. His memory at times was infirm, and when he was confronted with acts on his part for which he had no warrant of law he repeatedly failed to give any satisfactory reason for his course. He is shown clearly to have become committed to a course beset with infractions and bold violation of the law and to have shrunk at nothing in pursuing that course, and he had at many times the opportunity given him, which he always perversely disregarded, to halt in his course, and by following a path plainly marked out to him by the law to end all the troubles, and give peace to the State. He was in many cases besought by Senators and Representatives, who had been legally elected to hear their cases, and to decide upon them according to the law and the Constitution. In all these cases he turned a deaf ear, and persisted in issuing certificates of election to persons who had been plainly rejected by the people.

When an indignant, but yet law-abiding people, expressed their determination to see that every legal and peaceful method known in our government, should be resorted to in order to prevent the violation of popular rights, Governor Garcelon instead of respecting this firm attitude took such a course as to all the more arouse and inflame public discontent. He brought arms to the capitol from a distant city, where they had been kept safely for years; he filled the State capitol with a force of irresponsible men whom he put under irresponsible leaders, and he so exercised his authority, that these men were allowed to arm themselves in readiness for an assault upon the citizens of the State who are wont to assemble in its capitol when the time for the annual meeting of the legislature is at hand. He claims that all this was done under the apprehension that his possession of his office and his custody of the property and archives of the State was threatened.

Your committee fail to see that any such danger was imminent, or that there was any warrant or justification for such a display of force as Gov. Garcelon resorted to, or for the large expenditure of the public moneys that resulted from his rash and ill-timed act.

In accord with this spirit of perversity was the refusal to accept the first opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court as a settlement of the grave questions which had arisen. So far as we can judge from Gov. Garcelon's testimony he looked upon the "opinion" of the Justices as being of no moment whatever except in any such part of it as might agree with and sustain his own preconceived notion.

Certainly he so acted and he thereby ran the awful risk of turning the State over to the formless rule of anarchy.

It is due, not to him in the least, but to the forbearance and self constraint of the people of the State, that the peaceful processes of law were waited for, and that these processes were permitted to work out the people's relief.

To what extent Gov. Garcelon participated in or sympathized with the wanton transgression of law which the treatment of the election returns shows in dozens of cases, it is not easy for us to decide. His opportunities were constant, and he fails to show a single case where he successfully interposed to prevent the wrong.

Taking his own story, as found in the testimony, he accepted the results of the work of his Council without scrutiny, although the most cursory examination of that work would have brought him face to face with the frauds which had been committed.

As the responsibility rested finally with him, and all the certificates of election were issued by his direction, he cannot escape a large share of the burden which rests and must for years rest upon all the men who were engaged in the attempt to overturn the result of a popular election and to seize upon the Government of the State.

But Gov. Garcelon has in all places, both public and private, where he has been found since the election, asseverated not only his own innocence, but the legality and fairness of the work of his Council. He has made that work a subject of boastful comment up to a time within the last month. But he plainly left your committee in another mood. When he was confronted with the returns, and the tabulations, and the final lists, and when the suppressions, and erasures and forgeries were brought to his notice, and when he was shown case after case where the rules of law, which he had vauntingly asserted to have been his guide, had been applied in one way when they would count in a member of his own party, and in the opposite way when they would count out a Republican, he made no further defence or excuse for, or denial of, the wrong done, but leaving it with the Council which had turned the final "lists" over to him, he passionately asserted his own innocence, and declared that a "Judas" among the number had done the villainy.

CONCLUSIONS.

Your committee present to the legislature all the testimony which has been taken up to the present time, and ask that it may be printed, as well as this report.

This testimony, in the judgment of your committee, justifies the following conclusions:—

The returns from the cities, towns and plantations in the State were, contrary to usage, kept by the Governor and Council from all inspection or scrutiny by candidates, their counsel or any parties legitimately interested in them.

During such time as the returns were so kept many alterations, erasures and forgeries were made upon them, for the purpose of changing the result; and in all cases which have been discovered, such improper treatment of the returns resulted against Republican candidates, and in favor of the Fusion candidates.

During the same time, from information which must in nearly all cases have come from the officials who were examining and tabulating the returns or who had the custody of them, defects in Fusion towns were being cured by substituting new and correct returns or by affidavits taken ex parte for the purpose of curing such defects. In addition to this, and by reason of information furnished in the manner stated, affidavits were being taken and cases were gotten up for the purpose of throwing out Republican towns.

In all cases affected by such causes the results invariably counted out Republican candidates and counted in Fusion candidates, and this to the extent that the majority in each House of the legislature was illegally changed from the Republican side to the Fusion side.

In reaching this result the Governor and Council refused to allow Republican errors in the returns to be corrected by the records, although such correction was offered repeatedly by Republican candidates or their counsel.

The different rules of law laid down by the Governor and Council as their guide in tabulating the returns, and in certificating from such tabulations, were applied in different ways, as they were enforced where they would throw out a Republican candidate but not enforced where they would throw out a Fusion candidate.

Many of these rules were contrary to law and must have been made solely for the purpose of securing a Fusion quorum in each branch of the legislature.

The illegal and fraudulent acts before referred to were a part of a premeditated plan, and the conspiracy, the object of which was to secure a quorum of Fusion members in each branch of the Legislature, embraced the members of the Executive Council; and the Governor of the State, must have been in some degree, in complicity with them.

Both Governor and Council must then be held accountable for the fraudulent practices under which the election returns were changed so that the will of the people was set aside and illegal certificates issued to Senators and Representatives in sufficient numbers to change the political complexion of both branches of the Legislature.

Misappropriations of the public moneys.

Your committee conclude.

That the different appropriations by the Legislature have been diverted from their legitimate purposes and in many cases have been overdrawn and exhausted.

That the public funds have been withdrawn from the Treasury of the State by Gov. Garcelon and his Council without warrant of law and have been applied to unauthorized uses, and for unlawful purposes.

That a large sum of money belonging to the State remains in the hands of Gov. Garcelon and other officials of last year which should be recovered and put back into the Treasury.

That the recklessness of management disclosed in the transactions of the past year, tends to destroy public confidence, undermine the public credit and introduce practices which, if unrebuked, will prove fatal to the future progress and prosperity of the State.

ANDREW HAWES, AUSTIN HARRIS, } On the part of the Senate.

EUGENE HALE, A. A. STROUT, CHAS. V. LORD, C. C. SPRINGER, SILAS W. COOK, } On the part of the House of Representatives.

MINORITY REPORT.

STATE OF MAINE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 18, 1880.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee of Investigation, appointed by virtue of an order of the House, dated February 5, 1880, beg leave to submit the following brief minority report:

Silence on the part of the undersigned would be construed as an assent to all the positions and conclusions of the majority report, as well as to the statement of facts.

The undersigned are unwilling and unable to give their assent to all of the arguments and conclusions of such majority report, though they cannot deny that the recital of facts in the report is substantially in accordance with the evidence. Mr. Moody, of the Council of Gov. Garcelon, was before the committee, but he failed to explain the irregularities which had been proved.

Gov. Garcelon also testifies at a later period in the investigation, that he had no previous knowledge of much which has been shown by the testimony to need explanation.

A letter, courteous in its language, was addressed by the clerk of the committee, to each of the other members of Governor Garcelon's Council, saying that an opportunity would be granted them to appear and testify.

The undersigned regret that the members of the Council, have not seen fit to appear and explain the irregularities which seem to exist.

The evidence being uncontradicted, the undersigned cannot make a denial of the facts proved by it, and can only withhold their assent to the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee.

HENRY INGALLS,
GEO. F. HILL.

IN HOUSE, March 18, 1880.

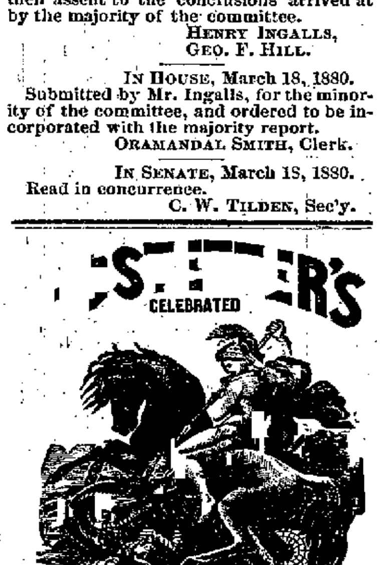
Submitted by Mr. Ingalls, for the minority of the committee, and ordered to be incorporated with the majority report.

ORAMANDAL SMITH, Clerk.

IN SENATE, March 18, 1880.

Read in concurrence.

C. W. TILDEN, Sec'y.



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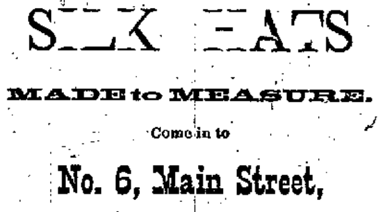

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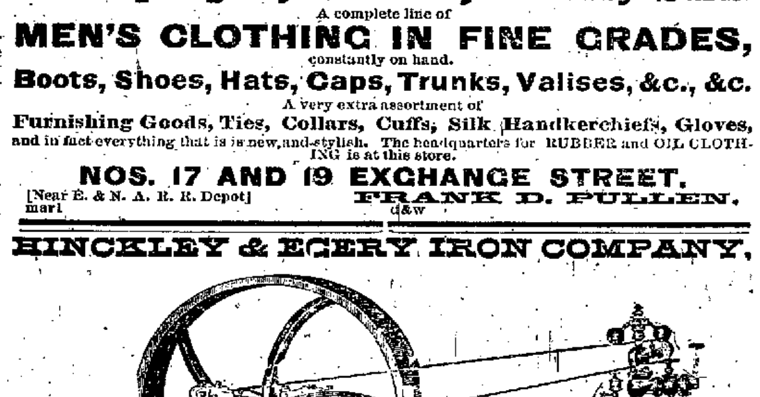

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Call and see them.
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I have arranged with Messrs. Boericke & Tassel for a supply of regular Homoeopathic Pellets and Tinctures, for which I shall be glad to receive orders. Also I keep on hand an assortment of
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march29 3t

NOTICE.
The members of the Orono Sluice Corporation are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the office of Eben Webster in Orono, on Monday, the 5th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to choose officers for the ensuing year and to act on any other business that may come before them. ALBERT WHITE, Clerk.
Orono, March 27th, 1880. march29 1d

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THE
Mining Record,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
A. R. CHISOLM, PROPRIETOR.
$3 yearly. The only paper exclusively devoted to mining, giving latest news from the *GOLD, SILVER, IRON* and *COAL MINES*. MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Information free. dec25 1y

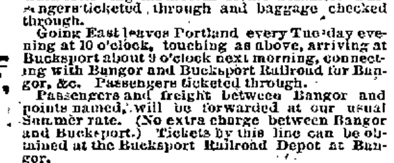
Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation.
The annual meeting of the members of said corporation will be held at the office of Albert W. Paine, Esq., on MONDAY, the *fifth day of April next*, at *half past nine o'clock in the forenoon*, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
JOHN BRIGHT, Secretary.
Bangor, March 29th, 1880. 1d

Railroads & Steamboats.

Maine Central Railroad.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing January 26th, 1880.
Morning Passenger train leaves Bangor at 7.00 A. M., cars running over both lines to Portland connecting with Grand Trunk at Danville; with Knox & Lincoln at Bath, with Portland and Worcester Line at Westbrook, with Boston & Maine at B. & M. Junction, and with Eastern R. R. at Portland, arriving in Boston at 5.30 P. M.
Night train with Pullman Sleeping Car, leaves Bangor at 7.45 P. M., running via Augusta and arriving in Portland at 1.50 A. M., and Boston at 6.30 A. M.
Night train from Boston arrives in Bangor at 5.45 A. M.
Day train arrives in Bangor at 6.40 P. M.
A mixed train leaves Bangor for Waterville at 1.20 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Newport for Dexter and at Burnham for Belfast.
Through freight trains leave Bangor at 5.50 A. M.
Through Freight trains from Portland will be due in Bangor at 11.35 A. M. and Express freight from Boston due at 3.45 P. M.
PAYSON TUCKER, Sup't.
Jan. 19, 1880.

INSIDE LINE.
1879. Winter Arrangement. 1880.
ONE TRIP PER WEEK.
Bangor, Portland, Portsmouth, Salem, Lynn, Dover, Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, Boston and New York.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 25th, Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. E. Dennison, will leave Bucksport every THURSDAY morning at 7:30 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings connecting at Rockland with the Knox & Lincoln noon train for Waldoboro, Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Bath, &c., arriving at Portland about 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Portland and Boston Steamer which leaves Portland at 7 o'clock same evening. Passengers going West of Portland by rail, can take the night Pullman or any train following the arrival of the Steamer. Passengers ticketed through and baggage checked through.
Going East leaves Portland every Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, touching as above, arriving at Bucksport about 9 o'clock next morning, connecting with Bangor and Bucksport Railroad for Bangor, &c. Passengers ticketed through.
Passengers and freight between Bangor and points named, will be forwarded at our usual Summer rate. (No extra charge between Bangor and Bucksport.) Tickets by this line can be obtained at the Bucksport Railroad Depot at Bangor.
N. B. As the City of Richmond will lie at the Railroad Wharf, Bucksport, every Wednesday night, passengers from Bangor, &c., can take the evening train from Bangor and go directly on board, finding free sleeping accommodations.
For further particulars enquire of
A. RENDRICK, Agent.
Bangor, Dec. 22d, 1879.
(Com copy) d&w

The Sanford Steamship Co.
BETWEEN BANGOR & BOSTON.
Touching at Winterport, Bucksport, Searsport, Belfast, Camden and Rockland.
Three Trips Per Week.



COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 29TH,
Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Capt. Otis Ingraham, | Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. W. R. Roix,
will make three trips per week,
LEAVING LINCOLN'S WHARF, BOSTON,
alternately every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5:00 P. M.
Leaving Bucksport alternately every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12.30 M.
Leaving Winterport same days at 10.00 A. M.
A train leaves the Bucksport & Bangor R. R. Depot in Bangor at 10 A. M., connecting with the steamer at Bucksport.
A special train will take passengers to Bangor should the steamer not arrive at Bucksport in season for the regular train.
Tickets from Bangor to river landings and Boston, obtained at ticket office in the depot.
Passengers and freight of this line forwarded over the Bucksport & Bangor R. R. free of expense.
Passengers by this line avoid midnight changes, and the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.
Tickets sold on each Steamer for Lowell, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all Western and Southwestern Points, and Baggage checked through.
JAS. LITTLEFIELD,
Gen'l Pass'r and Trans. Ag't, Bangor.
Bangor, March 24th, 1880. d&w

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1879,
Morning Passenger train leaves Bangor E. & N. A. Station, Exchange St., at 7.30 A. M., for Blanchard and intermediate stations, arriving in Dover and Foxcroft at 10.22 A. M., and Blanchard at 11.38 A. M.
A mixed train leaves Bangor at 2.00 P. M. arriving in Dover and Foxcroft at 6.25 P. M., and Blanchard at 8.00 P. M.
A mixed train leaves Blanchard at 4.15 A. M. and Dover and Foxcroft at 5.50 A. M., arriving in Bangor at 10.35 A. M.
Passenger train leaves Blanchard at 1.40 P. M., and Dover and Foxcroft at 3.02 P. M., arriving in Bangor at 6.12 P. M., connecting with Maine Central Railroad for Portland and Boston.
STAGE CONNECTIONS.
At Milo daily for Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works.
At South Sebec daily for Sebec Village and Barnard.
At Abbot daily for Monson.
At Blanchard daily for Greenville (Moosehead Lake).
ARTHUR BROWN, Sup't.
dec1 tf

[illegible]
The Shortest Line from Maine to Chicago,
And the only line from New England running to Chicago on its own iron, it being the longest main line in the world, can give to its patrons cheaper fares and better accommodations with a greater variety of routes than any other Company. Our patrons will have choice of the following routes and at the lowest rates:
Grand Trunk Railway via Montreal.
Boston and Albany and New York Central.
Hoosac Tunnel and New York Central.
Vermont Central and G. T. Railway.
Passengers via Buffalo can go via Great Western or Canada Southern.
Time from Bangor to Chicago, 47 hours and 40 minutes.
No line can beat this. No other line or agent can offer superior inducements.
Call on us before purchasing and get the LOWEST RATES IN MAINE. Maps and time tables furnished free.
P. M. BLAKE, City Agent,
NO. 9, CENTRAL STREET.
FRED E. SMALL, Pass. Agent,
Maine and Lower Provinces, Bangor, Me.
WM. WAINWRIGHT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Montreal.
march25 3m

BEHOOVETH YOU
to bear in mind that 36 Hammond Street, opposite Court House, is still headquarters for the manufacture and repair of solid gold jewelry. Artistic engraving done. Also the best Spectacles in the market.
Jewelry constantly on hand.
(Old Gold and Silver bought.)
N. P. DOE,
sept22 (Successor to Eben Stevens)

Vessels Wanted.
for New York to load ice at High Head, Bangor, immediately after the Penobscot River opens to navigation. Apply to
THOMAS J. STEWART.
march9 tf

Penobscot Exchange Livery and Boarding Stable.
Good teams to let by the day, week or month. Horses boarded for $2.00 and $3.00 per week. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
march11 3w* S. P. EATON.

EDWARD H. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
No. 11 Central Street, Bangor.
an21

Men Wanted.
Six good carpenters to work on building and twenty men to work on ice at the Palmer and Johnson Mill, Brewer Village.
march23

Notice.
This is to certify that my wife, Eliza Jane Robinson, has left my bed and board without just cause. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date.
STEPHEN ROBINSON.
Bangor, March 25th, 1880.

European & No. American Railway!
Hannibal Hamlin & Wm. B. Hayford, Trustees.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, January 26th, 1880,
Express train leaves Bangor (Exchange street) for St. John at 7.30 A. M.
Trains leave Bangor for Blanchard (B. & P. R. R.) at 7.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Bangor for Oldtown, 7.30 and 11.45 A. M., and 2.00 and 5.20 P. M.
Oldtown for Bangor, 6.15 and 9.42 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.29 P. M.
Bangor for Mattawamkeag, at 7.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Mattawamkeag for Bangor, 6.45 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Train from St. John due at Bangor at [illegible] P. M. From Oldtown at 7.00 and 10.35 A. M., and [illegible] P. M. From B. & P. R. R. at 10.55 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Through freight leaves Bangor at [illegible] A. M. and is due at Bangor at 4.55 P. M.
Express trains connect at Vanceboro with trains of the St. John and Maine and New Brunswick and Canada Railways to and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews and Woodstock, N. B., Houlton and all points in Aroostook County, Fredericton, St. John and all Eastern Points.
Bangor, Jan. 23, 1880. F. W. CRAM, Supt.

[illegible]
The train leaving Bangor at 7.00 A. M., via Maine Central R. R., now make direct connection at WESTBROOK JUNCTION, with through train of
PORTLAND & WORCESTER LINE
—FOR—
Rochester, Nashua, Lowell, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, New York,
AND ALL POINTS
SOUTH and WEST!
enabling passengers to reach their destination
HOURS IN ADVANCE OF OTHER ROUTES,
avoiding all annoying Carriage Transfers, and ensuring Through Connections.
Ask for tickets via Portland and Worcester Line, and take no others.
J. W. PETERS, Gen. Ticket Agent.
J. M. LUNT, Superintendent.
march5 enlw tf

BOSTON,
VIA STEAMER FROM PORTLAND.
The first-class steamers of this line leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)
Through tickets for sale at M. C. R. R. Stations and on board steamers of the *Inside Line*.
This route affords superior advantages to those who desire to spend a few hours in Portland before passengers not only effect a *saving in fare*, but avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston at night.
J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, Portland.
apr23

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Semi-Weekly Line to New York.
Steamers Eleanora and Franconia
Will, until further notice, leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38, East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.
These steamers are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this a very convenient and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. During the summer months these steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven on their passage to and from New York. Passage, including State Room, $3. Meals extra. Goods destined beyond Portland or New York forwarded to destination at once. For further information apply to
HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Ag't, Pier 38, E. R., New York.
Tickets and State Rooms can be obtained at 74 Exchange Street. On and after December 1st, 1879, and until otherwise ordered, these steamers will not take Passengers. dec1tf

D. W. MAXFIELD,
DENTIST.
Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block
Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.
Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted. tf oct1

DR. BLAISDELL'S
Residence 122 French St.
Office, on Main St. in Block occupied by S. G. Downing. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
april25

DR. WM. C. MASON,
Residence No. 132 Hammond St.
Office No. 4 Hatch Block, Main st.
Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6, 8 to 9 P. M.
dec12

WHITING S. CLARK,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT HEAD OF FIRST FLIGHT OF STAIRS,
Larrabee's Block, West Market Square,
BANGOR, ME.
dec30

JAMES DUNNING,
BANKER AND BROKER,
Will receive deposits and do a Banking business at the old FARMER'S BANK.
Government and City Bonds for Sale.
A. P. BAKER, Cashier.
Bangor, July 1st, 1879.

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agents,
128 Exchange Street.
july28 1yr

T. H. MANSFIELD & CO.
DEALERS IN
Maine and N. H. Mining Stocks
Office at No. 67 Exchange Street, Portland, Me., where they will buy and sell the above stocks. Auction sales of the same every Saturday at 1 P. M. Office hours from 9 to 5.
The patronage of all interested is respectfully solicited. Communications promptly attended to from this date.
January 1st, 1880. 3m

[illegible] STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
—ON—
COMMISSION,
AT THE
Maine Mining Exchange
feb7

[illegible]
WM. T. WOOD & CO.'S
Celebrated Ice Tools
in stock, or promptly furnished at manufacturers' prices.
HENRY McLAUCHLIN,
Front Street.
jan31

DON'T FORGET
THAT OUR
COFFEES
are of the finest quality, and always fresh roasted.
Fred T. Hall & Co.
28 and 30 Central Street.
march11

Scotch Snuff
—FOR—
SHEEP [illegible]
A job lot of the above just received and for sale at a
Very Low Price.
This snuff is just as strong as any of their standard snuffs, the only reason why it is sold less is because it is not quite as fine flavored.
[illegible]
march13

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